

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS
OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. LXXV.

REPORT
ON
THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
For the Year 1868-69.

By COL. H. D. DALY, C.B.,
OFFICIATING AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

COMPLIMENTARY

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED AT THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT PRESS,
2, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET.
1869.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Subject.	Paragraphs.	Pages.
Introduction and General Observations ...	1 to 24	1 to 8
Condition, &c., of the Native States ...	25 to 187	8 to 34
1. Indore Residency ...	26 to 83	8 to 17
Indore ...	26 to 50	8 to 14
Dewas ...	51 to 59	14 to 16
Baglee ...	60 to 63	16 & 17
2. Gwalior Agency ...	64 to 96	17 to 21
3. Bhopal Agency ...	97 to 103	21 & 22
Bhopal ...	97 to 99	21 & 22
Kilchipore ...	100	22
Rest of the States under the Agency	101	22
General Remarks ...	102 & 103	22
4. Western Malwa Agency ...	104 to 144	22 to 27
General Remarks ...	104 to 111	22 & 23
Notice of the States of—		
Jowra ...	112 to 115	23
Rutlam ...	116	23
Seetamow ...	117 to 119	23
Sillana ...	120	23 & 24
Soindia's pergunnahs ...	121	24
Holkar's „ ...	122	24
Jhalra Patun ...	123	24
Punth Peeploda... ..	124	24
Concluding paragraph ...	125	24
Rutlam ...	126 to 144	24 to 27
5. Bheel Agency ...	145 to 155	28 & 29
General Remarks ...	145 to 148	28
Notice of the States of—		
Dhar ...	149	28
Jhabooah ...	150	28
Ali Rajpore ...	151	28 & 29
Jobut ...	152	29
Mutwarh ...	153	29
Thandla Pitlawud, &c. ...	154 & 155	29

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraphs.	
	6. Deputy Bheol Agency	156 to 169	29
	Notice of British pergunnah of Maun- poor	156 to 161	29
	State of Burwaneo	162 to 165	30
	Agra and Bombay Road	166	31
	Pergunnah of Bagode	167	31
	Bhoomiahs	168	31
	Indore Districts	169	31
	7. Political Assistant, Goona's Report ...	170 to 181	32 & 33
	8. Bundelcund Agency	182 to 187	33 & 34
III.	JUDICIAL	188 to 204	34 to 37
	Acts extended to Central India Agency ...	188	34
	Section I.—Civil Justice	189 to 195	34 & 35
	„ II.—Criminal Justice	196 to 202	35 & 36
	„ III.—Police	203	36 & 37
	„ IV.—Jails	204	37 to 39
IV.	REVENUE	205 to 212	39 to 42
	Section I.—Imperial Revenue	205 to 211	39 to 41
	„ II.—Local Funds	212	41 & 42
V.	EDUCATION	213 to 220	43 to 46
VI.	PUBLIC WORKS	221 to 246	46 to 54
	Indore and Gwalior Circles	221	46 & 47
	Budget Allotment	222 to 225	47
	Section I.—Military Works	226 to 231	47 to 50
	„ II.—Civil Buildings	232 to 236	50 & 51
	„ III.—Communications	237 to 245	51 to 53
	„ IV.—Public Works executed from Local Funds	246	53 & 54
VII.	POST OFFICE	247 to 255	55 & 56
VIII.	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH	256 to 263	56 & 57
IX.	MILITARY	264 to 268	57 to 59
X.	MISCELLANEOUS	269 to 289	59 to 63
	Section I.—Surveys	269 to 275	59 & 60
	„ II.—Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	276 to 288	61 to 63
	„ III.—Stud	289	63
XI.	CONCLUSION	290 to 298	63 & 64

				<i>Page.</i>
APPENDIX A	...	...	...	iii to xxxii
APPENDIX B.	...	...	...	xxxiii to xxxvii
APPENDIX C.	...	...	...	xxxviii to lv
APPENDIX D.	...	...	...	lvi to lxi
APPENDIX E.	...	...	...	lxvii to lxxxii
APPENDIX F.	...	...	...	lxxxiii to lxxxviii
APPENDIX G.	...	...	...	lxxxix to xcix
APPENDIX H.	...	...	...	c to clviii

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE ACCOMPANYING REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY, 1868-69.

No. 3A.P., dated 22nd April 1870.

From—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Dept., with G.-G.

To—COLONEL H. D. DALY, C.B., Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Central India.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 90, dated 28th September 1869, forwarding the Report on the Political Administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1868-69, and to express regret that it has been impossible to reply to it at an earlier date, as there were matters discussed in it of which the Viceroy preferred to postpone the consideration till he had an opportunity of meeting you at Jubbulpore.

2. His Excellency in Council has perused the Report with much interest, and desires to acknowledge the excellent services of yourself and the officers who are specially brought to notice in paragraphs 290 to 298 of your Report.

3. During the past year most of the States within the Agency have suffered severely from drought and famine. His Excellency in Council has perused with much satisfaction the accounts of the charitable measures adopted for the relief of the suffering people by the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Indore, and the Maharaja of Rewah, and by the Chiefs of Punnah, Chirkari, Chutterpore, Rutlam, and Seetamhow. The personal interest which the Maharaja of Gwalior took in the measures of relief is particularly gratifying, and His Excellency in Council has read with much interest the account of the famine in Gwalior written by the Maharaja himself. The acknowledgments of Government are also due to Colonel Meade and the following officers and gentlemen for their exertions in the relief of distress :—Colonel Alexander, Captain Thomson, Captain Bradford, Dr. Stratton, Mr. Coles, Messrs. Spencer and Wakley of the Railway Company, and particularly Serjeant Cummings of the Department Public Works.

4. His Excellency in Council is glad that you have been able to report favourably of the administration of so many of the minor States whose resources must have been seriously

crippled by the calamities of the year. Those more especially deserving of favourable notice are the junior State of Dewas, Jowrah, Seetamhow, Jabooa, Rutlam under the superintendence of Mir Shahamut Ali, and Kilcheepore. His Excellency in Council has heard with much regret of the death of the Chief of Kilcheepore, who is described as having been, next to the Begum, the best Ruler under the Bhopal Agency.

5. The conduct of Kishnajee Rao Poar, of the senior State of Dewas, stands in unfavourable contrast with that of the Chief of the junior State. It is matter of deep regret to His Excellency in Council that the counsel and entreaty of Colonel Meade and Maharaja Sindia, whose son-in-law he is, have been thrown away upon this Chief, who should be informed that the state of his administration, as disclosed in paragraphs 51—53 of your Report, has attracted the notice of His Excellency in Council, and will not fail to be visited with some mark of the displeasure of Government unless a reform be brought about. His Excellency in Council also notices with regret the unfavourable report of the administration of the Chiefs of Sillana and Myhere and the dissatisfaction caused by the interference of the Chief of Ragoogurh with the rights of the landholders. His Excellency in Council hopes that your next Report will exhibit an improvement in the administration of these petty States.

6. It would, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, have an excellent effect in all the minor States within the Central India Agency if Maharaja Holkar could be induced to adopt a more liberal system of revenue administration. The remarks which you have recorded in paragraphs 27, 28, and 31 of your Report, and the observations of Colonel Probyn confirmatory of the report which Colonel Hughes made last year as to the discontent prevailing in the Indore Pergunnahs within the Western Malwa Agency, have been perused by His Excellency in Council with much regret and with some anxiety. His Excellency in Council, however, hopes that the advice given by the Viceroy to the Maharaja at Jubbulpore will not fail to have good effect, and that when your next Report is submitted there will be less occasion for unfavourable comment.

7. The levy of duties on supplies for the garrison at Mhow, as described in paragraphs 37 and 38 of your Report, in apparent violation of the 8th Article of the Treaty of Mundisore, is a matter requiring very careful consideration, and His Excellency in Council requests that you will submit a special Report on the subject at an early date.

8. His Excellency in Council requests that the dispute with the Thakoors of Rampoorra (paragraph 39), the disputed boundary between Indore and Khandesh (paragraph 43), the dispute between Holkar and Jabooa (paragraph 154), and the outrages committed by the Moogeas in the district of Jawud Neemuch, and even in the Neemuch Cantonment (paragraph 85 and Gwalior Agency Report, paragraphs 104 and 105), may be made the subjects of separate and special Reports.

9. His Excellency in Council does not understand the remarks made in the 7th paragraph of your Report on the subject of the extradition of criminals, which appear to be based on paragraph 33 of the Gwalior Agency Report. Sindia and Holkar are not required to prosecute fugitive criminals in a British Court of Justice. The British Government has no desire to shelter criminals from Native States, and has no objection whatever to deliver them up when the demand for their surrender is made in accordance with the law, which requires the production only of so much evidence as will raise such a presumption of their guilt as would justify their trial; but it must be obvious that Government cannot surrender persons on demand without reasonable evidence of their having committed crime. Should you be of opinion that the present law could with advantage be altered so as to admit in evidence for the purposes of extradition depositions recorded before the Political Officers of the British Government accredited to Native States, His Excellency in Council will be prepared to take the subject into consideration on receipt of a Report containing your views. If, on the other hand, when demands for the surrender of criminals are made on Native States by the officers of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, sufficient time is not allowed for the witnesses to reach the Court, as stated in paragraph 33 of General Chamberlain's Report, the matter should be represented at once to the Lieutenant-Governor, who will no doubt take the necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of the complaint.

10. With respect to General Chamberlain's remarks that the Gwalior Durbar have fair reason to be aggrieved by the manner in which its subjects and authorities are treated by British subjects employed in the Department Public Works and the Post Office, His Excellency in Council requests that you will at once enquire into the grounds for this statement, and submit a Report giving in detail any specific instances to which these remarks can properly apply,

in order that immediate steps may be taken in the proper quarter to remedy this alleged grievance if well-founded.

11. His Excellency in Council requests that the following important matters may not be lost sight of:—The conservancy of Indore (paragraph 47); railway feeders from Bhopal (paragraph 5); roads in Malwa (paragraph 45); the Gwalior outlaws (paragraphs 88—91); the education of Sindia's heir (paragraph 29 of Gwalior Report).

12. The remarks in paragraph 29 of Mr. Cole's Report and paragraph 44 of Dr. Stratton's Report, regarding the postal route to Nagode, will be brought under the notice of the Financial Department.

13. His Excellency in Council is glad to acknowledge the services of Maharaja Holkar, Maharaja Sindia, the Begum of Bhopal, and the Chief of Jabooa in the matter of Dispensaries. Dr. Beaumont, Superintendent of Malwa Dispensaries, Dr. Keegan, of the 1st Central India Horse, and Native Doctor Wamun Rao, also merit the acknowledgments of Government.

No. 4A.P.

COPY of paragraph 12 of above letter and extracts from the Report quoted, to Financial Department for consideration and such orders as may be considered necessary.

REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

For 1868-69.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. COLONEL MEADE, in his valuable Report of 1865-66, described the Central India Agency as forming three grand divisions, in which are comprised 71 States and Chiefships:

Area	...	...	83,600 Square miles.
Population	...	...	7,670,000
Revenue	...	...	2,61,23,000 Rupees.

The interval until this year has been one of fair prosperity, during which progress was no doubt considerable. But the drought and distress of 1868-69 have so thinned and scattered the population in the pergunnahs around Gwalior and throughout Rewah and Bundelcund, that it is impossible to write of the result with any certainty.

2. The first or North-Eastern Division consists of Rewah and the States of Bundelcund with an—

Area	...	...	22,400 Square miles.
Population	...	...	3,200,000
Revenue	...	...	65,00,000 Rupees.

More than half the area of this division, and more than half the population belong to Rewah, with a revenue estimated at twenty-five (25) lakhs, or a quarter million sterling. This income very inadequately represents the wealth of this magnificent State; oppression and darkness have prevented the development of its resources, and even a knowledge of them.

Surveys are now bringing to light mines, coal-fields, and forests hitherto inaccessible, or beyond the reach of transport. Roads are under construction, which will penetrate the province, and the rail already skirts and intersects it. The Maharaja has again and again expressed

his anxiety to repair the past, and to introduce reforms which shall remove the burden of poverty from his people. He has, with this object, invited the assistance of Sir Dinkur Rao, and, if he can find firmness to be guided by the wisdom of his counsellor, Rewah will emerge from gloom and take its place amongst the richest of the States of India.

3. Bundelcund has 35 States, great and small. The principal three, Tehree (Ooreha), Duttia, and Sumpthur, have Treaties with the Government of India, and, in common with Bhopal, Rewah, Holkar, and Scindia, exercise supreme criminal

Treaty States.

1. Tehree.

2. Duttia.

3. Sumpthur.

jurisdiction over their subjects. Punnah, Bijawur, and Baonee have the same jurisdiction, subject to the control of the Agent of the Governor General. No other States within the Central India Agency can inflict death on a subject without the sanction of the Viceroy in Council.

Tehree, a most ancient house, is the head of the Bondeelas, and has given its name to the province.

Duttia is of the same family.

Sumpthur is the chief of the Goojurs. Amongst the other 32

Bondeelas	15	extensive territories and handsome revenues, whilst others with less means wield influence in the province from clanship and antiquity of possession.
Rajpoots	...	...	...	7
Brahmins	...	...	...	6
Mahomedan	...	...	...	1
Aheer	...	...	...	1
Kalet	...	...	...	1
Jogi	1	4. The second or Northern Division consists of Scindia's Gwalior districts and feudatories.
Total	...	...	...	32

The course of the Chumbul, for some 180 miles, forms its north-eastern and north-western boundary. The division runs from north to south, in a direct line, for nearly 300 miles, flanked on the east by Bundelcund and Saugor, and on the west by the States of Rajpootana. It contains many ancient Rajpoot Principalities now consolidated under Gwalior; in years not long past collision and bloodshed between the ryots and Durbar troops were frequent, for the spirit of the people was bitter and turbulent. This, however, has ceased to be the case; order is now rarely broken; the change is due to the contentment which Scindia's settlements have brought, for the ryots are no longer a prey for contractors and jobbers.

Area	...	...	...	19,500 Square miles.
Population	...	...	...	1,180,000
Revenue	...	...	...	68,00,000 Rupees.

The prosperity of many seasons suddenly collapsed this year. The drought fell with special severity in several of the Home districts about Gwalior. There was no rain for sowing; wells dried up; fodder was burnt by the sun, and the cattle began to perish. The people rushed out from their villages in panic and starvation. There will be no means of gauging the extent of the disaster, until, comforted by rain, the survivors struggle back to their homes.

5. I now come to the third grand division, which exceeds in area and material wealth the other two united. The third south-west division consists of Malwa and land stretching southwards from Indore across the Nurbudda to the Satpooras. Colonel Meade estimated this division in 1866—

Area	...	...	41,700 Square miles.
Population	...	...	3,320,000
Revenue	...	...	1,30,00,000 Rupees.

Since that period Holkar has received British territory in Nimar, valued at Rupees (70,000) seventy thousand a year, in exchange for his Deccan holdings, and by his new land assessment has almost doubled his income, now well over (50) fifty lakhs. Scindia's revenue in Malwa and Jawud Neemuch alone exceed (30) thirty lakhs, and year by year, since Dinkur Rao's settlement in 1852, there has been a progressive increase in cultivation. The ryots of Jowra, Rutlam, Dhar, and Dewas also share the same prosperity. It is said that the population of the Jowra State has doubled during the last 10 or 12 years, and this is certainly true of its revenues.

Bhopal holds a prominent place in this division. The prosperity attained under the late Secunder Begum will not be diminished under the daughter, the Shah Jehan Begum. Favourable terms are being offered to settlers to cultivate waste lands, and Her Highness is making efforts to give her subjects a kindly interest in her rule. The completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jubbulpore, coursing along the southern borders of Bhopal, will, when the Railway feeders shall be constructed, place its granaries of gram and wheat in any market. At present there is no outlet for traffic during the rains, for the province is without roads and there is no Telegraph.

6. The opium crop of the season was somewhat below the average, for, though there was no drought in Malwa, the rain-fall was short, and the wells failed to supply the full irrigation necessary for the cultivation of the poppy; 29,787 chests passed the scales, realizing to the Government of India a clear revenue of Rupees 1,78,72,200.

Opium, during the last few years, has greatly enriched the cultivators in Malwa; in former times good crops and high prices were of little benefit to them, for contractors and jobbers under whom they held squeezed them accordingly. Fixed settlements now generally prevail, and the effect in the improved condition of the people is marked.

It is confidently predicted that the opening of an opium mart and weighment at Oojein for the 10 or 12,000 chests which Scindia's possessions produce will work a rapid change in that city, once so rich and famous, now without trade or communications, with houses in ruins and streets deserted. Merchants and Bankers have already begun to return, and should Scindia construct roads so as to link Oojein to the Trunk road and other markets, (and he has promised to do this) the most sanguine expectations may be fulfilled.

Malwa, as regards the extent of cultivation, is still in a backward state: population is scanty; lands which would bear cotton and corn waste. With roads and a line of Rail, Malwa would be to Central India what Bengal is to the North-Western Provinces.

Maharaja Holkar is keenly anxious to see the rail at Indore and through Malwa. The smaller States, though not averse to it, are dismayed at the loss of revenue which the sacrifice of transit dues would entail.

7. The extradition of criminals.

The attention of the Government of India has been repeatedly drawn to the dissatisfaction of the great Native States at the existence of the present law. This dissatisfaction increases day by day, for the publicity of the refuge afforded by the law increases the incidents. Its origin, no doubt, was to secure justice and a fair trial, on British soil, for those who might fly from a Native State charged with offences against person or property. But practically its effect is immunity for criminals of Native States for crimes committed within their own territory.

In no case, great or small, would Scindia or Holkar prosecute a fugitive subject in a British Court of Justice. They would rather sacrifice the richest jewel in their possession than do this. However much this may be regretted, the fact remains, and we must take fact and feeling as we find them. Holkar, in discussing an instance the other day with me, said—"In your territory my criminals are in garrison."

The remedy seems so simple. The Political Agent at a Court should know more of the people than anybody at a distance; his knowledge and experience, if worth anything, should fit him to judge of the value of evidence as to ground for applying for the delivery of a subject charged with a criminal offence. If satisfied that a true bill existed, it would be in the interests of justice that the fugitive should be made over to the Political Agent, either for trial in his Court, or in that of the State, as circumstances demand.

The Political Agent on the spot would be in a position to know what was done in each case, and he might be fairly trusted to that extent.

No doubt this change in the law would deal a heavy blow at the freedom of a large class now revelling in vice unchecked.

8. The armament of the States in Central India, including Rewah and Bundelcund, was computed by Colonel Meade—

Guns, serviceable or un-serviceable.	Gunners.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.	Grand total.
829	2,607	13,846	37,545	16,753	70,751

Colonel Meade observed that many of the guns are dismantled, and would be held entirely unserviceable by British officers. Formidable as the ordnance looks on paper, it is probably far short of the number in existence. Many lie buried, for the possession of guns is a passion with Native States: 210 of the guns in the Table belong to Gwalior, many of which are scattered about on old forts and ghurees, and

probably at least one-third are useless. The forces under Scindia's own eye have been often described: in efficiency and discipline they surpass those of any Native State.

Silladar horse form the chief portion of the cavalry, and are scarcely worth the name.

Holkar has two well-drilled corps of infantry, mostly men from British territory, many of whom have served in our ranks.

Scindia has 10 or 12,000 Road Police, not included in the Table.

The Begum of Bhopal has a considerable number of Sikhs in her service, descendants of immigrants from the Punjab, who have settled in Bhopal within the last 50 or 60 years.

9. *Drought*.—Reports of the season have, from time to time, been submitted; a brief notice of the subject will therefore suffice here.

Malwa received less than an average quantity of rain, but the crops were fair: water in that province is near the surface, and rivers and streams are numerous. Only the Eastern Districts of Holkar which fringe Meywar were affected, and there the produce was light.

In Bundelcund and the Home pergunnahs of Gwalior there were no rains; showers were partial and capricious, and, though in some places heavy, in others the dust of summer was not once laid: here and there a green field was seen in the midst of desert.

Bhilsa, which in ordinary seasons contributes from its abundance to feed the garrisons of Mhow, Augur, Mehidpore, Goona, Morar, and employs thousands of Bunjaras in carrying gram and wheat through Malwa to Rajpootana, obtained in localities a few showers, through which and the remaining well water it was estimated a four-annas crop was realized—enough, with the Baree Pergunnah of Bhopal, to save the cantonments and monied population of Central India from actual distress through want of food.

10. The exodus from Rajpootana, through Malwa, began in August; families, with their herds and household property, went streaming on for weeks and months in succession; they paused for rest and refreshment only, and then passed in search of fodder and cheap food. This class, the cultivators of the province, went out to tide over the drought time and then to return to their homes; overtures were made by States through which they passed to induce them to settle, but hardly one was accepted: when the return came months afterwards their state was changed, numbers thinned, means exhausted, the surviving cattle lank and dying, for the rain which was due had not fallen.

11. With that large class, below the cultivators and well-to-do inhabitants of villages, which fled from the famine, destitution was normal from the outset. They were without means to travel or strength to labour; they clung about the States of Malwa like locusts: much charity was shown to them by Rutlam, Jowra, and Seetamow; large bodies were fed, and are to this date so fed from day to day. The Public Works Department on the Imperial roads (Mhow and Nusseeraabad) was open to all comers capable in any way of contributing to their own maintenance; thus the lives and self-respect of thousands were saved. The number which perished from starvation and exhaustion cannot be computed; there are no statistics to give a clue to this: dead

bodies and human bones were found in all directions; parties were constantly moving up and down the road to bury and burn those who had died by the wayside; in many instances the corpses were left to jackals and vultures.

12. On September 9th the Gwalior Durbar, in view to allay the panic and flight which had set in about its districts, issued a proclamation urging the village communities to remain at their homes; that the first revenue instalment would be postponed; and subsistence, either through the State or the village Borahs on its guarantee, was promised.

The proclamation had a ringing sound, nothing more; and, moreover, the distress was soon beyond such treatment: to remain in the villages was to meet certain death; wells were dry and water everywhere scarce, fodder was exhausted, and there was no food for man or beast, save that which the jungle gums, roots, and berries supplied.

13. On 27th October the Durbar issued a further notification that, as famine was at hand, people were at liberty to export and import grain of any description without hindrance; all restrictions to be in abeyance. But in Native States the trammels of custom are so tight, and change is so slow, that, despite the notification, for months afterwards, and probably, with few exceptions, to this period, hardly could a handful of grain or grass be removed from any village without a purwannah.

14. In December the highways about Gwalior and the palace gates were crowded with cultivators; whole communities pressed in to appeal against the demand for revenue collections, for the officials had begun to exact payment of the instalment postponed in September under the proclamation. Up to this time the Maharaja had scarcely realized how terrible was the issue. For several months he had not been able to give his usual attention to public affairs. A dangerous illness prostrated him in August, and he was absent from Gwalior in search of health for upwards of a couple of months afterwards. His Highness thought that many who shouted for relief had taken advantage of the proclamation, and were not in a condition to require it. In his own words, "this had made many lift up their heads."

15. Scindia's opinions soon underwent change, and he directed his Dewan, whom he trusts, and who has proved worthy of trust, to make a hasty tour through the affected districts. The Dewan quickly returned, bringing with him a harrowing account of what he had witnessed. The Maharaja was now roused; he mounted his horse, and, with a handful of followers, for the country was bare, rode from Tahseel to Tahseel to see the face of things.

16. What he saw is narrated under his own hand in graphic and striking language. The narrative is attached; every word is his own. On his return to Gwalior, His Highness invited me to an open Durbar; the Nobles, and principal men of the State were assembled to hear the Maharaja's Report, which was read aloud by the Naib Dewan. Scindia was specially anxious that the English translation should be carefully rendered, and for this purpose made the Dewan himself wait upon me to read it paragraph by paragraph, whilst I translated it. I had many long and anxious consultations with Scindia and his Dewan on the measures to be adopted to meet the calamity. The Maharaja was appalled at its extent, and often exclaimed—"How can I feed a

people?" Previous to his own tour through the districts a notification had been issued that "Sowaie," or 25 per cent. interest, would be charged on unpaid revenue instalments.

17. I pressed upon His Highness the cancelment of this, and that, in lieu, it should be proclaimed that no pressure would be put upon ryots in arrears to the State through the drought; that the case of each would be separately considered, and that whatever sum might be decided as due would be spread over several years and without interest; that a general subscription should be invited from Nobles and people; and that His Highness should head the list with a handsome donation; that punches should be formed in villages and districts to manage the collections and purchase and distribute food.

18. Scindia discussed the subject frankly, and finally called upon me to announce his plans. His Highness said—"Your suggestions would suit your own people, and even those in British territory, but not those of Native States. The ryots here require to be kept in hand. It is true, for instance, that it was notified that 'Sowaie' would be charged upon all arrears; but this was merely a threat. I know what they can pay; and it is no part of my interest to destroy them. Remissions will force their own way, for many of the cultivators have nothing left to pay with; but it will be time enough to speak of that by and bye. I have never promised remissions, but 'Mooltvee,' postponement only. In the same way, public subscriptions would meet with a ready response amongst you, because understood; here it would be otherwise; the general belief would be that the Durbar sought, under this pretext, to raise money for itself. Even your idea of vesting the supervision of the funds with district and village punches would not be credited. Nobody here will give voluntarily; pressure will be necessary."

19. The Maharaja's plan, which he described, was to put down half a lakh of rupees for distribution amongst the 12 sobahs, (Rupees 4,000) four thousand to each for the purchase of supplies, tanks and wells to be deepened and repaired, and new works to be undertaken wherever necessary. The Sirdars and chief men of the Lushkur were called upon to feed the thousands thronging the streets in hunger and want. This appeal was liberally responded to by the wealthy community, and crowds still continue to be thus fed.

Subsequently, a famine assessment was imposed on Thakoors and others. This was not received without disquietude; for fear was openly expressed that the tax, once instituted, would not cease with the famine.

20. But it was after the period included in this Report (31st March) that famine, cholera, and sunstroke in Gwalior and Bundelcund became terrible. The British officers in the small cantonments of Seepree and Goona (Gwalior territory) at an early date initiated measures of relief, and by their exertions and liberality many lives have been saved. Colonel Alexander, 1st Bengal Cavalry, Commanding at Seepree, supported by every officer and soldier, European and Native, and by some of the principal tradesmen in the bazar, raised funds; food was purchased and distributed under supervision. On the departure of Colonel Alexander, the work was carried on in the same spirit by Captain Thomson.

Two thousand human beings, in every stage of destitution, were thus maintained in March, since which the number has doubled.

The Government of India gave a donation in aid of Rupees (2,000) two thousand and His Highness Scindia, Rupees (1,000) one thousand for the same purpose, and Rupees (2,000) two thousand to build a Serai and so afford employment to those capable. Colonel Meade added Rupees (500) five hundred. At Goona, Captain Bradford and the officers and men of the 1st Central India Horse performed a similar service; all gave liberally both money and time; the Government added Rupees (2,000) two thousand and Scindia Rupees (1,000) one thousand and (1,000) one thousand more for a Serai. Colonel Meade directed that the Public Works Department should receive all comers wherever employment could be found on roads, and in this way multitudes were succoured.

21. In Bundelcund distress became visible in September, between which and 31st March last Rupees (1,86,322) one lakh eighty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-two were spent by 22 States in works of utility and relief. Punnah was early conspicuous in practical benevolence, and upwards of half a lakh of this expenditure was from its treasury. The Government of India, on Colonel Meade's representation of the general suffering, authorized a relief expenditure of three lakhs in this province, which within a few months, by the 31st March, had swollen to four.

22. It has already been observed that the extreme strain had not then been reached. During the season which followed, Punnah, Chirkari, Chatterpore staggered under the burden of relief cheerfully sustained, and the smaller States were not wanting. Rewah, though, perhaps, slower in taking the field as the darkness gathered, outshone all in bounty. This State is rich, and its riches were nobly used.

23. The exertions of the Political Agent, Dr. Stratton, merit cordial acknowledgment; no opportunity was lost of pressing on the Chiefs works of relief and acts of humanity to mitigate the calamity, and he was zealously supported by his Assistant, Mr. Coles, at Nagode.

24. But the mainstay of the province during this visitation have been the public works of the Government of India. Lakhs of rupees were spent in saving life in Native States, and it was the example of this wakeful munificence before their eyes which roused the Chiefs to a sense of their responsibilities.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION, &c., OF THE NATIVE STATES.

Political Agent, Gwalior	Appendix A.	25. This Chapter is a review of the Reports by the Political Officers of the States under their charge.
Ditto Bhopal	...	...	...	do. B.
Ditto Western Malwa, including Rutlam	...	...	...	do. C.
Bheel Agent and Political Assistant	...	...	...	do. D.
Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant	...	...	...	do. E.
Political Assistant, Goona	...	...	...	do. F.
Do. Agent, Bundelcund	do. G.	

INDORE RESIDENCY.

26. *Indore*.—The Revenue Settlement, which has been for several years under manipulation, made little progress in the year under review. The agriculturists still evince their distrust and dissatisfaction at the

assessments. Complaints are loud and open of their variableness; no fixed principle has been notified, nor is any attempted. In some districts, especially in Narainghur, some hundreds of the ryots deserted, and His Highness owes the recovery of his subjects to the famine which met them in Meywar, whither they went for settlement. Finding Meywar a desert, without water or fodder, after an absence of months, they struggled back impoverished to their old homes, and resumed cultivation on any terms.

In Saumere the people forbore to sow, pending a promise of relief from the burden of the new assessment. The Maharaja himself went to the district, and essayed to console them by patiently listening to their statements face to face and discussing these with them.

27. His Highness is always accessible and forthcoming to his subjects, and doubtless relies much on the effect of his personal influence. But his graciousness of speech has lost its charms, for the people have rarely found substantial redress to follow.

Then, again, the uncertainty as to the permanence of an assessment causes quietude. It is no unusual thing for an assessment, which has been apparently deliberately fixed, to be upset and enhanced within a few months on a reconsideration. Instances, great and small, of this practice are common. During the last year the settlement of the Indore District has occupied His Highness' consideration. In November last, the Durbar intelligence writer announced that the gross collection had been shown to reach Rupees 2,97,057, and the assessment would therefore stand at 3 lakhs: within ten weeks of that date this was changed to four lakhs. Beyond an occasional notice in the Durbar intelligence, that the Returns of irrigated lands have been found incorrect, and that, in consequence, the profits of the State have gone elsewhere, there is nothing to satisfy the ryots of the reason for such changes; and their introduction, with a passing comment, is little calculated to raise confidence.

Probably the root of the prevalent distrust is in the working of the Inam Commission established by His Highness and still in operation. With one qualified exception (the Potail), no holding, however ancient, can stand without the production of a Durbar Sunnud; mere length of possession counts for nothing.

28. In Malwa and distant conquests of the Marattas, Sunnuds were issued to petty Thakoors and zemindars by Komashdars and local officials of the Peshwah or his Lieutenants, and, till the institution of this Commission, their validity has never been questioned. Holdings, which have thus been transmitted from father to son through many generations, now lapse to the State. With Potails only is the confiscation qualified; in their case, on proof of uninterrupted possession for 60 years, a retention of 17 beegas per cent. is permitted.

29. Sir John Malcolm states that the rights of Potails in Malwa are hereditary, and, under this consideration, perhaps, this mouthful is left to them; but His Highness is inclined to question any rights in land as hereditary, save those of the State.

30. The one principle conspicuous in the new settlement is the denial of the cultivator's possession of beneficiary and hereditary rights in the land, and the assertion of the right of the State to deal as it wills

with its tenure and revenue. This view was admitted by Sir John Malcolm as true of Malwa. In fact, in no Native State has the cultivator any hereditary *right* in the land, though in practice dispossession is rare.

31. On the part of the Durbar it should be stated that there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the survey which is to be the basis of the settlement. Prior to its introduction the loosest and rudest mode of land measurement was in vogue, and all against the interest of the cultivator.

The Durbar, to assist the people in meeting the enhanced rates, has changed the dates of revenue instalments, so as to allow time for the sale of produce before payment.

Money has also been advanced for wells and the breaking up of waste lands.

These considerate provisions have failed to allay the general distrust in the financial arrangements of the Durbar; the enhancement of rates was sudden, without gradation or breathing space, in many instances above 100 per cent. Nimawur lands, transferred in exchange by the Government of India in 1861 to Holkar at a valuation of Rupees 28,000 per annum, are now assessed at one lakh and six thousand, nearly quadruple. If the ryots can live under this change, the result to the Durbar will double its land revenue, and the income will be still further swollen by the progress of the Inam Commission.

32. Good crops and high prices alone can enable the cultivators to meet the assessments; any falling off in these must bring a collapse. During last year Malwa and Nimar were free from the general drought, and were thus able to supply food to the thousands from Rajpootana. Rampoor and Holkar's Western Districts, however, did not escape; and in the spring months of 1869 cholera and small-pox more than decimated the already suffering population. The Maharaja was kindly and generous in his orders for the distribution of food, and was warm in charity.

33. The total revenue, including the Khasgee, should the new assessment hold, may be estimated at Rupees 52 lakhs, and the expenditure at 31.

34. There is no waste upon a military display; the general armament is probably the same as when reported upon by Colonel Meade; there is nothing lavish in the disbursements on account of the civil establishment; the salaries of officials are low. The Dewan, who is highest on the roll, receives Rupees 650 (lately increased from Rupees 500) a month. The Ministers of Justice, criminal and civil, receive Rupees 200 and Rupees 250 respectively, and the other servants of the State are paid on the same scale.

35. In a matter affecting the finances and views of the Government of India respecting the supply and cost of materials in the construction of vast barracks and public buildings at Mhow, the bearing of Maharaja Holkar contrasts unfavourably with that of Maharaja Scindia at Morar.

36. At Morar Scindia has made it his object to assist the Government; the best quarries available have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department free of royalty or other charges, assistance in

the transport of stores has been rendered, and all cesses foregone. Through this spirit of liberality the Engineers, within a short space of time, have been able to raise many splendid Barracks, and the Government of India has been spared lakhs in construction.

37. The picture at Mhow is entirely the reverse, for the object of the Indore Durbar has been to make revenue out of the necessities of Government. The cost of building is, consequently, greatly enhanced; works are carried on with difficulty, for materials are trammelled by transit and export dues levied on no fixed scale; and the vexation is increased by the uncertainty of the charges.

Thus contractors are baffled, and men with capital refrain from engagements, or are only willing to enter upon them at rates which are almost prohibitory. The subordinates of the Durbar, seeing that there is no desire on its part that materials should be provided at the smallest cost, probably work the dues in a manner which may not be contemplated by the Durbar, but the result is very expensive to the Government of India.

One of the last acts of Colonel Meade before leaving Indore was to direct that a strong representation should be made to the Durbar against a system which he designated fraught with obstruction and inconvenience to the Government work.

38. Even vegetables and grain cultivated in the neighbourhood of Mhow are not allowed to enter it without being burdened with vexatious cesses of sorts levied on export or in transit. All such cesses are contrary to a special Article of the Treaty; but, unless this is acted up to loyally, no supervision which British officers can bring to bear will prevent them.

39. The difference between the Durbar and its feudatory Rajpoot Thakoors of Rampoorah remains where it began some years ago. His Highness desires to impose on them the Sirdeshmookhee, a mark of fealty, which, while yielding revenue, would change their quasi-independent relations.

The Sirdeshmookhee is a tax to the Chief—

7 Per cent. on the revenue,

5 Rupees Bhet yearly in cash,

25 Beegas of land, with plough,

and residence for the Chief's Agent, whose presence, in the Thakoor's view, would change their position of Thakoors into zemindars.

A large body of the Thakoors, despite the pain and inconvenience which long absence from their homes entails and the cost of living at Indore, have been there for years staunch in resistance to the sacrifice of their ancient status. But time and necessity must eventually work compliance or compromise from them. Holkar's reception of them was not wanting in courtesy. His Highness has talked kindly, and made overtures of concession in other matters, provided the Thakoors will accept the Sirdeshmookhee; in this demand there has been no abatement, and the Thakoors have ceased to avail themselves of the civilities which the Maharaja would readily bestow.

One young Chief, the Chundrawut of Rāmpoorah, on his visit to Indore, was so penetrated by the reception he met with from His Highness, that he gave in his adhesion to the fealty cess, and received in return from Holkar a village worth Rupees 1,600 a year. The tale runs, that on the return of the young Noble to his home his mother and wife refused to associate with him. "You went out a Rao, and have come back a zemindar of Indore."

40. These Thakoors, offshoots of the best Rajpoot houses, are without guarantee from the British Government. Probably at the time of Malcolm's settlement they were sufficiently strong in position and union to stand without mediation. They have ever been a warlike body, and could still, if pressed, bring a powerful array of followers into the field. The Officiating Political Agent, Western Malwa, alludes to the remarks of his predecessor, Colonel Hughes, on the danger to the public peace which the Maharaja's pressure threatens. There can be no doubt the resistance of these Thakoors and others would have long since taken an active form, but for deference to the authority of the Government of India, and the 50 years of order which have followed Sir John Malcolm's settlements. This is openly avowed, and made a ground on which to crave our intercession. The knowledge that this is the restraining influence with the Thakoors in no way helps them with the Durbar.

41. The Bheel Naiks on the Khandeish Frontier threatened disturbance towards the end of the year. The Durbar had stopt hereditary Huks, money payments, which had been theirs in some form, almost without a break, from the time the first Holkar marched through the Bheel passes into Malwa.

The stoppage arose through the Naiks having failed to give evidence in support of the Durbar's claims in the Khandeish and Indore boundary. Poverty and discontent lately drove the Bheels to plunder, and not until they were in arms and a general rising imminent, could His Highness be prevailed upon to restore their rights. This was at last done in full, and a conciliatory letter addressed to the Naiks by the Durbar. It is hoped, through the influence of the Collector of Khandeish and the officers of the Bheel Corps, with whom the Naiks are on excellent terms, that order will be restored.

42. There are boundary disputes, great and small, awaiting adjustment.

43. The frontier between Indore and Khandeish, clearly defined under Article 6 of the Treaty of Mundisore to be the cession of all Holkar's territories, and claims of every description whatever within and south of the Satpoora range of hills, as well as all his possessions in Khandeish and those districts, appears never to have been surveyed and demarcated; this was owing, perhaps, in some measure to the clearness of the frontier line, a range of mountains, and also to the insalubrity of the climate on the southern slopes, stunted forests and malarious jungles, inhabited by Bheels, and occasionally visited by English sportsmen. For years complaints were made by the Khandeish authorities of the encroachments of the Durbar's officials, and in 1864, with the sanction of Government, a Commission was appointed to fix the boundary line on evidence taken on the ground. Of course, it would have been competent for Colonel Meade to direct the Commissioners to follow the range of hills according to the Treaty, but being aware

that over certain Bheel holdings and villages to the south of the range the Durbar had never ceased to exercise some sway, it was ordered that uninterrupted possession should be held as proof.

Accordingly, a thoroughly liberal consideration was given to the Durbar's wishes, and a line which gave great concessions to Indore was fixed, to the satisfaction of its Agent, who attended the Commission.

This in no way appeased the Maharaja: he fought for his claims in full. His Highness averred that records are in existence cancelling the Article of the Treaty; that the original or copies could be found at Poona, or in the Office at Khandeish. He desired to send his own people to search; this was permitted, and every opportunity afforded, but without result. In this way years have passed. His Highness, in March last, just prior to Colonel Meade's departure for England, entreated that one last application should be made to the Government of Bombay: this, too, was allowed, and after receipt of that answer the question will be submitted to the Government of India for settlement. Colonel Meade, with unwearied temper and patience, has again and again discussed the case with the Maharaja. His Highness' appeal was answered paragraph by paragraph. The evidence of Bheels whose bread with Holkar was at stake was taken by British officers pacing the ground they inhabited; everything which time could produce was permitted to enable the Maharaja to prove that an Article in the Treaty by which he holds his possessions was void.

Thus the question of this frontier demarcation, like many others with the Indore Durbar, is in abeyance.

44. Colonel Meade in his Reports has alluded to the Maharaja's intentions of constructing a cotton mill at Indore. After many untoward circumstances, the machinery obtained from Manchester, and which had lain for months in Bombay under attachment from the High Court, reached Indore, but in a sorely battered state.

It is said that His Highness' outlay, through various sources, in the name of this machinery, has exceeded four lakhs. Since its arrival, great efforts have been made by Mr. Broome, an energetic Manchester Mill Overseer, and his Assistants to set it up. The building which is to hold it proceeds but slowly. No doubt the Maharaja's ardour has been cooled by the costly disasters which have attended the project. I have had several conversations with His Highness on the subject, and, from his tone, trust his interest is being renewed. Such a mill, if efficiently constructed and put into working order, will greatly contribute to the prosperity of the people, as well as the revenue of the Durbar. Cotton cultivation would receive an impetus in a soil which is pronounced to be specially favourable to its growth, but which is now waste. A mill in the centre of the cotton fields, with a Railway at hand, must be a success, and success would lead to roads, general cultivation, employment, and cheap clothing.

45. Malwa is without roads: except on the gun road, as the Natives call the Trunk road, now under construction between Mhow and Nusseerabad, and a few bits in Jowra and Rutlam, there is not a yard of metal-laid. This province, which yields an annual revenue of upwards of three millions sterling (two of which are received by the Government of India on account of opium exports), is, without a mile of communication which can be used in the rainy season.

46. The Burwai iron works, with their splendid gear, still lie idle. The Maharaja is, however, anxious to see them at work, and would meet with liberality any fair prospect which may offer for the purpose. Overtures have been made by a firm for a lease of the works, and it will be a matter of great satisfaction if they are of a nature to be accepted.

47. The want of sanitation in the city of Indore has been a subject of comment and reproach for years. The residence of Holkar and the emporium of a vast commerce in opium and cotton has no street in a state to receive a decent carriage. No Durbar coachman would start on a drive to the Palace without spare ropes to rebind the already broken springs. In the wet weather, an interval of sun light steams the air with the reekings of filth, for drainage is unknown; the consequence is that cholera, small-pox, and fever revel in possession. From time to time feeble, very feeble, projects are discussed by the Durbar in view to roads and drains. One is to raise a small percentage on the rental of Indore, to yield Rupees 4,900 per annum. His Highness has said that he will double this, and, if necessary, make up the amount to Rupees 12,000. In such a city Rupees 1,000 a month, would scarcely suffice for repairs.

48. The Maharaja's health limits his exercise to elephant and palki, and thus, perhaps, much of that which strikes all who visit Indore is overlooked by him.

49. Returns of crimes during the year have not been received from the Durbar; it is said they have not yet been rendered from the districts. Simple figures giving the number of murders, dacoities, and robberies, are of little worth as to the state of society, and the Durbar supplies nothing more at any time. But the year has been of order; despite the influx of starving Marwarees and the passage through Malwa and Nimar of families with their followers and herds, complaints of plunder or disturbance have been rare.

Application was long since made to the Durbar for statistics to assist in the compilation of the *Gazetteer*, which the Government of India is desirous of completing: the Durbar replied that it keeps no statistics of the kind. Native Governments avoid the light; there is no desire to raise the purdah to the public, and, where affairs are administered without written laws, publicity would expose inconsistencies to comments dangerous to their preservation.

50. Progress in our estimation may be slow; but it lives, and moves too, under the many influences which time and circumstance bring. Ventilation will come through fair discussion, through the honest comments of the Press, through the weight of opinion, and through commerce and communications, which will be the mainsprings of improvement.

Meanwhile we must be content if we aid in the prevention of mischief; it is no use burying our heads in the sand because we do not like what is going on around us.

51. *Dewas—Senior Branch, Kishnajee Rao Poar.*—This young Chief and adopted son of the late Raja was invested with full power in March 1867. During his minority, from the death of the Raja in 1860, affairs were administered by his mother to the satisfaction of the

people. This feeling, however, no longer exists. The Raja has given himself over to a band of low-bred parasites, who, by ministering in dissipation to his weakness, have enslaved and degraded him, and enriched themselves. The Ranee and the old Ministers are estranged, while a Mewatee, who but a few years ago was a mace-bearer on Rupees 5 a month, has for the last 12 months or more been in supremacy. The Treasury has been emptied of jewels and money to supply his fancies and those of his sycophants. Elephants, &c., are at his disposal, and a palace is being built for him.

52. Murmurs have been general of the insecurity of property and person at Dewas. Maharaja Scindia, whose daughter the young Chief married, has again and again remonstrated, and has written to him with his own hand. His Highness offered the services of Ram Rao, the Sir Soobah of Malwa, to help with his experience and advice, but in vain. Colonel Meade, to whom the young Chief had been known for seven or eight years, and who had placed him on the Guddee, repeatedly urged on him deference to the Ranee and the appointment of a suitable Dewan, and Colonel Meade, from an intimate acquaintance with Dewas affairs, could speak with authority.

53. In May last the Raja came to Indore to visit me. Maharaja Scindia wrote to me at this time to impress on him the ruin impending. Debts were heavy and increasing. Treasury empty. Servants in arrears.

I had several interviews with him in the presence of the Mammoo Sahib, a highly respectable member of the family, who possessed much influence during the life-time of the late Raja and Regency of the Ranee. The Raja promised that he would banish the Mewatee and his associates, curtail expenditure, and again consult the Ranee and Mammoo Sahib; and, while with me, these were honest intentions, but his character has been so weakened by dissipation and indulgence, that his promises are written in water. It is true, on his return to Dewas the Mewatee was sent to a village a few miles distant; but his hold on the weak nature of the Chief was too strong to be thus snapt; the means of Dewas are still at his call, and, to the disgust of the old retainers and relatives, this pampered menial moves about with elephants and horses.

In this state things still are. Counsel and entreaty have been alike in vain.

54. Four cases of murder were reported during the year.

The Government Bullock Train was twice plundered at Sarungpore and Dewas; part of the property was recovered, but the robbers escaped. There were some instances of highway robbery and cattle-lifting.

55. *Crops*.—The yield was in proportion—

Wheat	7 annas	} Total, 16 annas.
Jowaree	...	...	3 "
Gram	...	...	2 "
Opium	...	...	1½ "
Cotton	...	...	½ anna
Sugarcane	...	...	1 "
Miscellaneous	1 "	

The rain-fall was short of the average; wells and tanks were low. Cholera and small-pox dealt heavily with the people from February till April.

56. *Education*.—In the 14 schools maintained in the Senior Branch 307 pupils were reported as against 274 last year.

57. *Junior Branch*.—The administration has continued in the hands of the Karbari, under the supervision of this Office. Affairs are in a satisfactory state. There is already 1 lakh of Rupees in 4 per cent. paper, and a like sum is about to be invested in the same way.

The health of the young Raja is excellent, and he promises to rival his father in intelligence, and his father was remarkable for good sense.

58. A lunatic was killed by the police, in the belief that he was engaged in theft. One murder also occurred in the district.

Six cases of highway robbery were reported.

The yield of crops was as follows:—

Mucca	$\frac{13}{10}$ anna	} Total, 16 annas.
Jowaree	...	...	5 annas
Wheat	...	...	$3\frac{5}{8}$ "
Gram	...	...	$2\frac{1}{8}$ "
Opium	...	...	2 "
Sugarcane	...	...	$\frac{5}{8}$ anna
Cotton	...	...	$\frac{9}{11}$ "
Miscellaneous	$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas	

59. *Education*.—14 schools are open, having 306 pupils on their rolls.

60. *Baglee*.—The investiture of the minor Thakoor, Raghonath Singh, as successor to the late Thakoor Sobhag Singh, has been delayed pending the drawing up of the new agreement, under which the portion of the Thakoorate not under the guarantee of the British Government is to be held by the Thakoor. The matter is being arranged satisfactorily with the Gwalior Durbar, and on completion a report will be made to Government.

The estate is managed by the Kamdar. There is scarcely any event worth noting.

61. The following are the statistics for the year:—

<i>Crime.</i>				
Cases of murder	...	...	...	3
Dacoitee	...	...	...	None.
Highway robbery	...	...	...	2
Mail plundering	...	...	...	None.
Suttee and Sumadh	...	...	...	None.

62. *Climate*.—The fall of rain was under the average. During the first six months fever prevailed, and in the last cholera lingered about the district, claiming many victims. Baglee is on the high-road between Indore and Sehore and Mhow and Sehore, and in this respect the tenacity of the disease caused anxiety. Travellers suffered much, and though there are no reliable Returns of the number of casualties, these must have been heavy, for several corpses were found on the wayside.

Crops.—The estimate of the outturn of the crops is as follows as compared with that of the past year:—

Autumnal crops	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$
Rubbee crops	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Opium	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$
Cotton	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$
Kirana	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

63. *Education.*—A new school was established during the year, there being now four schools, two at Baglee and two at Peeplia.

G W A L I O R A G E N C Y .

64. *Gwalior.*—Colonel Daly, C.B., Officiating Political Agent, was absent on sick leave to England (with retention of appointment) from May till November last, during which period Colonel Showers was in charge of the Agency.

65. Gwalior and its home pergunnahs suffered heavily from the drought of last year. In Jhansee the effect was soonest felt, for when the cold weather set in, there was not a blade of grass visible. In no part of Scindia's Gwalior dominions had the rain-fall been half the average. Bhilsa, which in ordinary seasons produces wheat and gram sufficient for Central India, had still in its scarcity enough to save Gwalior at any rate from utter scarcity. Esawghur, with its square miles given over to grass, which is usually burnt, supplied Scindia's troops and followers at Gwalior and elsewhere, and enabled His Highness to give the grass lands at Seepree and several about Morar, with their crops, for the use of the British force.

66. The grass at Seepree sufficed for a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery; without this relief the necessities of Morar, from which these troops were moved, would have been still more pressing.

67. In 1867-68 the crops suffered through excess of rain: the drought of 1868-69 converted scarcity into starvation.

68. Emigration set in for Malwa and the south, in which there had been no dearth of rain; but Malwa is the land of opium, not of cereals: for these the people depend upon importation. The highways and byeways were crowded with families wandering they hardly knew where, driving their flocks and herds. Scindia, in his own narrative of the events of the year which is appended, touchingly depicts the scenes which everywhere met the eye. The first rush was out of Rajpootana; but subsequently, during October and November, panic seized the inhabitants of Scindia's own Northern Districts.

69. Scindia, on 9th September, issued a proclamation to comfort his people, removing grain restrictions, promising help, and urging them not to quit their homesteads. But the proclamation did not suffice to stay the excitement; food was the cry, and, probably, in few of the villages in which want was sorest, were the people capable of reading words of consolation.

In December, finding the cries of distress growing louder, and that the people, in every state of starvation, were thronging to his capital, the Maharaja sent the Dewan to make a rapid tour through certain districts. The Dewan on his return revealed so terrible a tale, that Scindia, with an energy all his own, mounted his horse, and, with a handful of followers, rode through the pergunnahs round Gwalior. His description of what he saw leaves nothing to be added.

70. By this date Gwalior was full of the destitute; food was provided by general subscription; there was no lack of charity amongst the rich and well-fed to those whose misery was present before their eyes. The difficulty was to supply the necessities of those in districts out of sight. The Maharaja called on all ranks to subscribe to feed the people for six months. Soobahs and officials were addressed, and His Highness headed the list with a donation of Rupees 4,000 in each Soobhat.

71. At Seepree and Goona, Gwalior territory, feeding houses and hospitals were established. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, Commanding 1st Bengal Cavalry at Seepree, opened relief; but the pressure for food was soon beyond the means of the little garrison to cope with, though every officer and man, Native and European, gave of their small means, as men only give who see life passing away before their eyes through starvation. Human skeletons and bodies whose flesh had been torn by beasts were found close about the station, and in and around the villages men saw sights they could not describe.

The Government of India gave Rupees 2,000 in aid. Scindia Rupees 1,000 for relief and Rupees 2,000 for labour on a serai, and subsequently added more. The number craving support averaged for months above 2,000.

Serjeant Cummings, of the Department Public Works, is specially mentioned for the zeal and courage with which he devoted himself to the succour of the sick and starving.

At Goona Captain Bradford, Political Assistant, and Commanding 1st Central India Horse, with his four or five officers and the men of the Regiment, raised Rupees 1,500; the Government of India gave Rupees 2,000; Scindia Rupees 1,000 and Rupees 1,000 more for a serai on the road at Pakhuriapoor. The destitute here reached 1,400.

72. At Jhansee the Commissioner, Colonel Lloyd, early faced the terrible pressure of famine in that district.

Scindia gave a donation of Rupees 500 and a monthly subscription of Rupees 150, which was raised to Rupees 300 from 1st March.

The Maharaja also gave Rupees 300 to the Agra Poor House Fund.

73. The Public Works of the Government of India on the Agra and Bombay road, on Barracks at Morar, and the Fortress, fed thousands and thousands who must otherwise have perished.

74. During the months of July and August His Highness was prostrated by a dangerous malady; when in this state he desired to consult the most eminent English Medical Officers. Colonel Showers and General Chamberlain, accompanied by Dr. Macbeth, Staff Surgeon Major, Gwalior Circle, and others, went to him. Weak and emaciated though he was, it was his wish that everything should be told him. Having heard all, he quickly resolved to place himself entirely in the

hands of the English officers. Colonel Showers proposed, for convenience of treatment, to receive His Highness at the Residency. The kindness of Colonel Showers and the skill of Dr. Macbeth soon effected a change, and convalescence set in.

The Maharaja handsomely rewarded the Brahmins, whose incantations had been unailing, and courteously and gratefully remembered the services of Dr. Macbeth and the gentlemen associated with him.

75. Partly with a religious object, and partly for change of air, the Maharaja after the rains, made a tour, accompanied by Captain Martin, of the 2nd Central India Horse. He visited Cawnpore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Bithoor, and Bindrabun.

76. The education of the Chota Maharaja is being carried on without much apparent result. The time which should have been given to substantial progress in English is fast passing away, for he is now 18 years of age.

77. Scindia continues to keep the management of all State affairs in his own hands.

General Chamberlain bears cordial witness to the frankness and readiness of His Highness in the discussion of business matters.

78. The questions of the Gunsangwee Exchanges and Morar Cantonment land have both at last, so far as Scindia is concerned, been satisfactorily settled, and await the fiat of the Government of India.

The proposal for an extension of the Neemuch Cantonment was abandoned as unnecessary by Government.

79. The Political Agent notices the reluctance with which the Durbar meets requests for the extradition of criminals, and remarks that a cause of soreness may be found in the very peremptory demands made on Gwalior by the British Courts and District Officers for the surrender of persons, demands which in many cases it is impossible to meet.

General Chamberlain thinks the Durbar is fairly aggrieved by the manner in which its subjects and authorities are treated by *employés* of Government in the Public Works Department and Post Office, British subjects, who, trusting to the prestige of our protection, are aggressive to the people and contemptuous to the officials. The Political Agent thinks that in the cases of some of these people it would be well that they should be disposed of by the Native State. This, however, would involve difficulties.

80. Attention is drawn to the onerous nature of the duties of the Cantonment Magistrate, including the charge of the Treasury. The appointment of an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate has recently been sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 453, dated 13th May 1869.

81. General Chamberlain brings specially to notice the admirable manner in which the duties of the Treasury have been conducted for the past eight years by Moonshee Fukbroodeen; his excellent conduct has won the praise and thanks of successive Political Agents.

82. Four attacks on the Government Mail are reported. One of these, however, took place at the close of 1867-68, and was noticed in paragraph 321 of the last Annual Report. In two of the three instances, the mail was saved, on one occasion by the timely arrival of the Road Police, and on the other by the courage of the coachman, who drove his

horses through the dacoits. The third attack took place on or close to the boundary between Gwalior and Dhurnowda, and was investigated by the Political Assistant, Goona. It is noticed in his Report. Three robberies of the Bullock Train and two of private property are also reported. In one of these the property stolen was recovered, in two the Durbar paid compensation, and two are still under investigation.

83. The Maharaja's contribution to Imperial roads remains at Rupees 75,000 per annum.

His Highness contemplated an expenditure of Rupees 1,000 a month on a road between Khachrode and Oojein to assist the opium traffic, but nothing has yet been done at this point, though the Maharaja has offered to make over to the Public Works Department Rupees 20,000 to link Oojein with the main road at Dewas, and so allow the opium weighed at his scales to pass to Bombay without paying transit duty in Holkar's territory. The distance to which Scindia's Rupees 20,000 contribution would apply is 24 miles.

84. The difficulties which attended the Chumbul Bridge and its fees led to its being placed under the road officer. The result has been highly satisfactory. The Bridge was opened for traffic on the 15th October at a cost of only Rupees 3,000, and the net receipts are estimated at Rupees 12,000 for the season.

85. The Political Agent alludes to the disturbance of the public peace in the district of Jawud Neemuch by bands of Mogheas which infest it. Various Rules have been drawn up by the Durbars of Gwalior, Meywar, and Tonk, for the suppression of the outrages of this tribe; but it is not likely that the three States will agree to accept any set of Rules not devised and presented under the authority of the Governor General's Agents for Rajpootana and Central India.

86. Scales for the weightment of opium in the city of Oojein have lately been established. The measure bids fair to be a success, and to restore the trade and prosperity of the city.

Scindia has applied for the establishment of a Telegraph Office on similar terms to those entered into at Mundisore, and this has been submitted for the favourable consideration of Government.

87. The Durbar applied to the Government of India for permission to levy road and school cesses on the guaranteed Chiefs. This was acceded to, on the understanding that they should not exceed those which would be levied for such purposes in British territory.

Difficulty has arisen through the Durbar's claiming the arrears of years from guaranteed Thakoors and others on account of roads and schools which have yet to exist.

88. The gang of the outlawed Thakoor Gujadhur is still out, committing murder, robbery, and mutilation. This is the gang which in 1866 killed five informers and Nujeebs of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department in Dholepore territory. The country people and the Durbar officials are panic-stricken as regards these desperate men. A detachment of Regular Infantry sent out in January against them was baffled again and again in their pursuit.

They obtain shelter through fear or bribery, and the offer by the Durbar of a reward of Rupees 500 for the capture of Gujadhur is quite

insufficient to overcome the dread which is felt of him. Futteh Singh, a recaptured life convict, deposes to Gujadhur being countenanced by Durbar officials, and the Political Agent inclines to believe his statement. The country infested by this gang is jungly and difficult of access; but there is little doubt that the organization of the Gwalior Government is sufficiently strong to succeed in suppressing them, if in earnest to do so.

89. The proceedings of Gujadhur are emulated in the Subbulghur and Sikurwaree Districts by Runjeet Sing, outlawed Thakoor of Sikurwar.

90. Another outlaw, Jumnaid Goojur, of Parra, has been following the same course. He was besieged with his gang in his village by Durbar troops in October last, but made good his escape, with the loss of 10 or 12 followers. For the capture of each of these two outlaws the Durbar has offered the same inadequate reward, Rupees 500.

91. The Political Agent dwells upon the fact that these men have all been driven to rebellion, either by being dispossessed of hereditary property, or by the delay that has occurred in enquiring into their claims. They have the sympathy of the people, and even the Durbar's officials lean to them.

92. Scindia has prohibited kidnapping under heavy penalties. But during this time of destitution instances were numerous of parents offering their children to those who could feed them. Many of tender age were left to shift for themselves.

93. The Durbar has issued a stringent decree forbidding the practice of emasculation, which it was discovered was common, under severe penalties.

94. General Chamberlain alludes to a dispute between the people of a village of Holkar in the Alumpoor Pergunnah, and the inhabitants of Scindia's adjacent villages, in consequence of the Indore people constructing a bund, so as to cause flood and damages.

95. Scindia has long contemplated the construction of a large reservoir, about four miles southwest of Gwalior city.

Colonel Showers had several conferences with His Highness on the subject. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, the Superintending Engineer, at the Maharaja's instance, prepared an elaborate plan and estimate, and gave the question the most thorough consideration. His courtesy merits the notice of Government; for, should this reservoir be completed, it will be mainly due to Colonel Alexander.

96. The City Jail, the Political Agent remarks, is now much in the same state as it was in last year. The subject has been frequently brought to His Highness' notice, but without result.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

97. *Bhopal*.—Her Highness the Secunder Begum, G.C.S.I., died on the 30th October 1868.

98. Perhaps in no Native State have the relations with the Government of India been accepted so cordially and firmly as in Bhopal. In the darkest hours of mutiny, with disaffection at her side, nothing

turned the Secunder Begum from her fidelity and allegiance. She possessed rare energy of character and capacity for government, and, with all her energy and capacity, she was true to the British rule. It was her pride to be known as the faithful feudatory of the Queen of England; and almost her last breath was in prayer for the happiness of Her Majesty, Her Family, and Government.

99. Her Highness' only daughter and successor, the Shah Jehan Begum, has inherited her mother's spirit of loyalty, and has an ardent desire to emulate her fame as a Ruler.

100. *Kilchipore*.—The Chief of Kilchipore, a guaranteed State under the Bhopal Agency, also died during the year: he was much respected, and his rule has often been mentioned with praise.

101. On the whole, the Political Agent reports favourably of the States and Thakoores under the Agency.

102. The year, though not one of distress, was unfavourable. There was a scarcity of rain, and it fell capriciously. The khurreef and rubbee crops were weak. Sickness was prevalent, cholera and small-pox being epidemics. Bhopal was pressed by starving immigrants from Rajpootana: for these, as much as possible, the Begum provided employment on tanks, wells, &c.

103. The Political Agent speaks favourably of the progress of education under the Agency, and specially commends the assistance the Sehore High School has derived from the Reverend Mr. Wilkinson, Minister of the Church. The Head Master, Mr. Ingels, and the 2nd Master, Mr. Mears, have worked zealously.

In the success of the High School Major Osborne himself has taken unwearied interest.

The Girls' School bids fair to be a thorough success, and, under the Begum's patronage, much may be anticipated.

WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.

104. Colonel Probyn assumed charge of the Agency and Central India Horse in May 1869. He remarks that no less than four officers had held the appointment within six months.

105. The crops suffered, more or less, from want of rain, but principally in the northern portion of the Agency.

106. Towards the end of 1868 small-pox broke out in the district with violence, and carried off many, especially children. Endeavours have been made to spread vaccination with some success.

The disease attacked the Central India Horse at Augur. Out of 40 cases, one only was fatal. The medical officer attributes the recovery of so large a proportion of the patients to the open air treatment.

107. Cholera, which began at Melidpore in November, became very general in Malwa in the spring and summer. It raged at Oojein with violence, and few places were free from it.

108. The opium crop was deficient, and prices were low.

109. Six cases of dacoity were reported.

110. The Banswarra and Pertabghur frontiers are still in a disturbed state, as noted last year by Colonel Hughes.

111. Upwards of a hundred wild beasts, tigers, bears, panthers, &c., were killed during the year by officers of the Central India Horse. The Native States have been most ready to help the shooting parties in every way.

112. *Jowra*.—This State continues to be admirably managed for the young Nawab by his father's late Kamdar and relative, Huzrut Noor Khan. The revenue has increased; a mint and two new schools have been built; fresh land has been brought under the plough; 39 wells have been sunk; and communications have been put in order during the year.

113. The Kamdar was energetic and liberal in raising funds for the relief of the starving immigrants from Rajpootana, to which the State gave Rupees 1,500. Rupees 2,000 were raised by private subscription in the town, and since the date of Colonel Probyn's Report, further provision has been made, for the Marwarees, finding no rain in Rajpootana, rushed back in destitution to Malwa. The Kamdar and people have been liberally given money and food, and their humanity merits special notice.

114. The debts of the widow of the late Chief are being defrayed by the State, which also makes her a handsome allowance.

115. A Telegraph Office has been opened in Jowra.

116. *Rutlam*.—This State is noticed separately further on.

117. *Seetamow*.—The government is well administered by Raja Bhowanee Singh.

118. In consequence of the failure of the khurreef and rubbee crops, it was necessary to make heavy remissions in the land revenue, and Seetamow, like its wealthier neighbours, Rutlam and Jowra, was inundated with destitute Marwarees, some 1,500 of whom are there to this date. The Raja has given liberal relief, despite his own stinted means.

119. Colonel Probyn alludes to the heavy tribute, Rupees 55,000, payable to Gwalior, and urges that Scindia should be moved to forego Rupees 5,000. Rupees 55,000 is a heavier tribute than a State with a revenue fluctuating between 1 lakh and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs can bear. The tribute, however, was mediated by Sir J. Malcolm, at Rupees 60,000, in 1820. The Chief with whom it was mediated died in 1867; during his long rule, he strove most honorably to maintain his engagements, and in consideration of this and his high character, Scindia in 1860 voluntarily reduced the tribute to Rupees 55,000. This sum it has frequently been difficult to raise, and representations have been made to Scindia for consideration; this the Maharaja has not refused in admitting postponement; but further remission he has declined, and it is not a matter which we can press further. Probably irrigation would enable the Raja to increase his revenues, and a loan for this purpose would be the best means of relieving him of pressure. With more land under cultivation, the position of Seetamow would improve.

120. *Sillana*.—Colonel Probyn remarks no change for the better in the affairs of this State. There is, however, no reason to doubt the Raja's

adherence to the scheme for discharging his liabilities, to which he bound himself in 1866. The experiment of opening a Post Office at Sillana proved a failure.

121. *Scindia's Pergunnahs*.—Complaints have been received of the oppression of the officials, but it is not easy to say if these complaints are true.

122. *Holkar's Pergunnahs*.—Colonel Probyn alludes to the discontent which Colonel Hughes, in last year's Report, mentioned as being so prevalent in the pergunnahs under the Agency, due to the heavy assessments. There has been no modification in things: the consequences of the pressure might be serious, but the people refrain from overt resistance through fear of the interposition of the Government of India.

123. *Jhalra Patun*.—Of the condition of the four pergunnahs of this State which are under the Western Malwa Agency, Colonel Probyn speaks in high praise. Great credit is due to the Raj Rana for his good management and ready co-operation with the Political Agent, who recommends him to the favourable consideration of Government.

124. *Punth Peeploda*.—The death of Wasudeo Jénardin, Khandekur, one of the co-proprietors of this jagheer, took place in August 1868. He left an only son, about 23 years old, an idiot from his birth.

The question of the nature of the tenure of the co-proprietors (Malcolm, XCIX., page 369, Volume IV., Aitchison) will be submitted for the orders of Government.

125. The other subjects referred to by the Political Agent are alluded to in their proper places further on in this Report.

126. *Rutlam*.—This Report is worthy of attention. The writer, Mir Shahamut Ali, the Superintendent, has a knowledge of his countrymen and an experience of the effect of British rule and civilization upon them which no Englishman can acquire; his observations are from points of view foreign to us. He is not only familiar with questions affecting the races, customs, and interior economy of the people, but is well versed in the ancient and modern history of the East. During our occupation of Afghanistan, Shahamut Ali was employed there as a Mir Munshi in the Political Department. Few possess his acquaintance with Afghan affairs and Afghan men; from connections then formed, his relations with the country have at no time ceased.

He has visited Europe, and was some months in England, and through our literature, periodicals, and press, is well abreast of public opinion upon general politics.

Shahamut Ali has been upwards of a quarter of a century attached to the Central India Agency. Colonel Meade selected him for the Superintendentship of Rutlam in 1864, on the death of the Raja, whose heir was a child in arms. The State was convulsed with dissension and burdened with debts. Colonel Meade was of opinion that in such a hotbed of intrigue Shahamut Ali, with his knowledge and caution, which amounts almost to a craft, was more likely to succeed in restoring order and harmony than any English officer whom he could select for such a position. The wisdom of the choice has been abundantly justified.

127. Rutlam is frequently visited by the Agent of the Governor General and Political Agent, Western Malwa, within whose Agency it is, and being within a day's gallop of Indore, its people and affairs are well known. The Superintendent's narrative may be fully accepted.

128. The population of the town of Rutlam has been considerably increased by the settlement of families driven by famine from Rajpootana. The municipal affairs and petty civil suits have been well attended to by the Mir Mohallas or Superintendents of the several districts of the city, who have settled 1,200 suits without an appeal. Pundit Pran Kishen, the head of the Adawlut, is spoken of in high terms, as having strengthened the efficiency of the Court. The total value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts was Rupees 54,261, at an average cost of Rupees 9-6 per cent.

The appeals to the Court of the Superintendent (including those pending at the end of the year) were 137; 56 decisions were upheld, 20 revised, 8 reversed, and 53 remained at the end of the year.

129. In the Criminal Court 146 cases (all of theft) were adjudicated. The property stolen was worth Rupees 17,904, of which Rupees 9,193 was recovered: 89 head of cattle were stolen; 28 were traced and restored to their owners. The thieves were almost all starving travellers. One case of murder is reported, the parties to which were arrested.

A short code of law is being prepared for the use of the Courts, which will, as much as possible, simplify and improve the rules of procedure hitherto in force in the State.

The conduct of the Police was good. A School of Industry has been established, with success, in the jail.

130. The khurreef and rubbee crops were good; prices were high in consequence of the influx of Marwarees and the exportations to the west.

131. The survey of the khalsa villages alluded to in the Report of last year has been completed.

The assessment now made has raised the revenue, on these villages alone, from Rupees 1,75,605 to Rupees 2,62,555, being an increase of more than Rupees 80,000. Fair cash payments have been substituted for those in kind; in some villages grain had to be given, according to produce, at 2-5th and $\frac{1}{2}$. Judging from the feelings of the people, the assessment has given satisfaction. Increased cultivation is expected to result. The Superintendent is of opinion that the assessment, while enriching the State, will work favourably for the ryot. The farmers and middlemen are removed: while these intervened, the cultivator never knew how much was to be exacted from him. Now his lease tells him the claim, and the general approval is a proof of its moderation. A change has been made in the dates for the collection of the revenue, which enables the cultivators to effect the sale of their crops before paying the State dues.

132. The opium trade was depressed during the year through the weakness of the demand in China. The Superintendent remarks that the wealth of Malwa is its opium, and anything which affects it unfavourably touches the prosperity of the province. The customs show a large increase, due to the export of grain. 1,500 chests of

opium, it is said, still remain from the season of 1867-68. Blackmail, called Khoont, taken on merchandise at almost every village on every road, will be abolished in August. This will be an immense relief to trade, and give freedom to the transit of commerce, which every small jageerdar could stop. This question has been long under discussion, and Colonel Meade pressed it strongly on the attention of the Superintendent and Council. The State will nominally suffer a loss, but in reality there will be gain.

133. Tanks and wells were constructed and repaired, and many works undertaken for the purpose of affording employment to the famine-stricken immigrants. The inhabitants opened reception houses for those unable to work, and displayed commendable liberality. Nobody was allowed to starve who came to Rutlam.

Six bridges and a bund at Bajna on the Guzerat road have been constructed, and the road is now open to the great relief of travellers.

134. The Panchayut and Mir Mohallas have effected thorough reforms in the city of Rutlam: the benefits of good drainage are now admitted. Whenever cholera appeared in the district, Rutlam was its stronghold; this year, though prevalent in the surrounding villages, it scarcely touched the city. The Superintendent remarks that this practical teaching of the benefits of cleanliness came home to the people.

135. The finances are in a healthy state. The receipts for the year are Rupees 5,42,563 against Rupees 3,28,755 in 1864. The disbursements were Rupees 3,93,246 against Rupees 2,39,842. Surplus, Rupees 1,49,322. The expenditure in excess of the estimate was caused by public works undertaken for the employment of the Marwarés and by charitable distributions.

136. With reference to Foreign Office letter No. 1277, dated 31st October last, paragraph 14, the Superintendent explains that, but for extraordinary and unexpected claims upon the State, which he enumerates, amounting to upwards of 5 lakhs, the debt would have been long since paid off. As it is, the debt, which, in February 1864, was Rupees 11,00,000, will stand at the end of the State official year 1869 at Rupees 3,85,412. The Superintendent remarks with truth that, but for the progressive revenues, there would have been no prospect of clearing so large a debt in 10 or 12 years, and at the same time meeting the current charges. The income, when the Superintendent assumed charge, was Rupees 3,28,000. During the last year it reached Rupees 5,42,000. The surplus in 1864 was under a lakh; it is now, despite the expenditure on roads and charges unforeseen, more than half as much again, 1½ lakhs.

These figures strongly bear out the Superintendent's explanations.

137. An experiment made with Hingunghat cotton seed was not successful, owing to the unfavourable season. The yield, though small, was of good quality. The Superintendent's acquaintance with Affghauistan has led to the introduction and cultivation of vines. Mango and other trees are being nursed for planting. An agricultural and industrial show was held in October. It was well attended by all classes. Measures have been taken for the protection of forests.

138. The Superintendent has been using his best efforts to induce the people to abolish the system of early marriage, and to persuade the Rajpoot families to curtail the extravagant expenditure incurred in the

wedding ceremonies of their children, which he points at as being at the bottom of infanticide. From his remarks it may be inferred that this horrid crime is in greater prevalence in the households of Rajpoot Thakoors than is generally known. Shahamut Ali defines the race as the most conservative in the world; that their conservatism of custom in the marriage expenses of their daughters is so ruinous to families, that refuge from it is found in infanticide. In the free discussion of this barbarous practice with Rajpoots, face to face, by men like the Superintendent, more good will ensue than in the orders and exhortations of British officers. Light once in will spread. These, however, are reforms not to be expected yet. The marriage of the sister of the Raja to the elder son of the Raja of Doongurpore is projected. With all economy this will be a heavy burden, as, according to custom, the expenses will fall on the State.

139. The uncle of the Chief, Maharaj Sirdar Singh, died in October. His place in the Council has been filled by the Thakoor of Namli. A dispute between this gentleman and Thakoor Maun Singh as to precedence in Durbar seemed at one time likely to upset harmony. Both, after repeated interviews with the Agent of the Governor General, agreed that the point should remain in abeyance during the Raja's minority. The coveted chair should be placed in Durbar, but to be unoccupied, the two claimants having seats side by side in front of the guddee.

140. Two Thakoors of birth and promise have been added to the Council as Honorary Members, that they may acquire some of the business knowledge which hitherto amongst Rajpoots has been the freehold of Kamdars.

141. The right of marking the boy Raja's forehead on days of festivity had long been a matter of contention, even to bloodshed, amongst the followers of the Dowager Ranee and those of the Chief's mother. The Dowager claimed the privilege on the ground that the child belonged to the State, and that the mother, in State ceremonials, was nothing. The widowed mother and her followers, belonging to another clan of Rajpoots, most bitterly resented this view, and the strife which ensued affected all transactions about the Raja's household. The Superintendent, by his tact, has formed a compromise which both may accept without sacrifice of dignity.

142. The Council is said to work well.

143. The Rao of Kooshulghur, a feudatory of Rutlam, in respect of certain villages he holds in the State, dying in November, his son and successor refused to pay nuzzerana to the Chief.

The position of this Chief to Rutlam has been previously discussed, and, should it be necessary, the point mooted by the Superintendent will be submitted for the orders of Government.

144. The code spoken of as under preparation will be looked for with interest. Under the Superintendent's guidance a valuable system, approved of by the Panchayat, may be framed. The Rutlam Panches have been famous for many a generation in Malwa. Malcolm dwells on the respect which attends their decisions in cases of vast importance.

BHEEL AGENCY.

145. Life and property on the whole have been secure throughout the Agency, with the exception of the Kooshulghur frontier, along which the wildness of the country and the intermingling of Native States give comparative freedom to plunder. Captain Bannerman is of opinion that a body of International Police, similar to that in Nimar, would be the only effectual means of preventing lawlessness.

Holkar would not willingly assent to the enrolment of a body not subject to himself.

146. The manager of the Mutwarh estate, Thakooranee Pertab Bae, eldest widow of the late Chief, was cruelly murdered in October last, at the instigation of Sooruj Bae, the younger widow. The proceedings in this case have been laid before Government with this Office No. 7-145, dated 19th May 1869.

147. During September, October, and November fever was unusually prevalent, though not of a fatal character. At Dhar, and in the villages on the Malwa and Guzerat road, choleraic diarrhoea made its appearance in November, and remained, though slightly, till the end of January. This was succeeded by cholera. In Dhar, during February, there were 200 cases, and the disease, though fluctuating in virulence, had not quitted the province in August.

148. The crops, from bad rain-fall, were below the average. Large numbers of people, driven by famine from Rajpootana, passed through the districts. Employment was offered to them, but they refused it, and passed on.

149. *Dhar*.—The Chief professes to administer the Government; but as he is difficult of access, and there is no Dewan, complaints are strong. There is no actual oppression; but uncertainty attends everything. The Raja is always willing to take advice; but is neither physically nor mentally capable of bearing the whole burden of Government.

Education is progressing, though slowly.

The receipts are above the expenditure; Rupees 3,71,000 are invested in Government Securities, and there is a cash balance of over two lakhs.

150. *Jhabooah*.—This young Chief interests himself in his State, and has made it his duty to make himself acquainted with the general working of affairs. He has a trustworthy and able Minister, who well supports the Raja; there is much prosperity, and the wild Bheels, who form a large portion of his subjects, behave well. There is tact and judgment in the conduct of affairs in this little State. The Chief is earnestly attempting to improve education; but with a race of Bheels progress will be slow.

The crops, compared with those in the adjoining State, have been good.

The revenue is flourishing; the State is free of debt; there is a small cash balance, and considerable sums have been expended in works of public usefulness.

151. *Ali Rajpore*.—The condition of this State contrasts sadly with that of Jhabooah.

The Chief is entirely the slave of intoxicating drugs. He is seldom free from their influence, and is becoming imbecile. He takes no

interest whatever in public affairs, and leaves their management to his favourites.

The present Kamdar, Abdool Rouf, is an avaricious, grasping, ignorant, and ill-conditioned man.

At the commencement of the year there was a debt of Rupees 1,30,000; but the Bheel Agent remarks no reliance can be placed on statements or figures.

152. *Jobut.*—This State is on the whole favourably reported of. The Chief has apparently, under the influence of Captain Bannerman, relinquished his opium and spirit tendencies; there is a marked improvement in his tone and appearance.

The crops all round were below the average.

153. *Mutwarh.*—A separate Report regarding this estate was sent to Government with this Office No. 21-118, dated 10th May 1865.

The Chief is a minor, and is being educated at Sirdarpore.

THANDLA PITLAWUD.

154. *Holkar and Jhabooah.*—The disputes regarding the collection of sayer dues between the Indore and Jhabooah officials are still unsettled.

The Chief is anxious to compromise this question; but the Maharaja has not as yet shown any willingness to meet his views.

Holkar's district of Ohiculda and the six Gwalior Pergunnahs have been well managed by the local officials. Captain Bannerman especially commends the industry of Scindia's Naib Soobah, Umber Lall, upon whom heavy duties devolve.

155. The Nimar International Police is favourably reported on, the services of Gounour Singh, the Superintendent, in the capture of the Mutwarh murderers being specially brought to notice.

DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY.

156. *Maunpoor Pergunnah.*—The settlement for 20 years, effected in 1867, is already showing favourable results.

The cultivators are working with a will, paying off debts which had hitherto oppressed them. 700 beegas of jungle have been cleared during the year, and arrangements are being made for sinking wells. The people are striving to induce immigration with a view to clearing the waste lands.

157. Maunpoor, being British, is of great benefit to the cultivators of neighbouring Native States. When oppressed, they enter into negotiations for taking land in Maunpoor, and this has the effect of procuring

NOTE.—A Report regarding the affairs of this principality was made to Government in this Office No. 18-46, dated 15th February 1869, and, in reply, No. 396, dated 23rd March 1869, it was directed that the Chief be deposed, and his brother Roopdeojee declared heir to the gудdee. These orders were carried out, much to the satisfaction of the ryots, by Captain Cadell, v. c., Bheel Agent, on the 20th April 1869, as reported in my No. 33-129, dated 5th May 1869, and Nujjuf Khan, Deputy Magistrate of Khull, has been placed in charge of the State, under the control of the Bheel Agent.

a hearing for them, at any rate, from their own Durbars: 406 immigrants settled in the pergunnah during the year, and this number represents but a small portion of those who would have done so had not the promise of justice induced them to return to their homes.

Crime has decreased.

The conduct of the Police was good.

158. While the revenue from land and forests has increased, there has been a slight decrease in the total receipts, which is mainly owing to the falling off in the road and opium dues through the diversion of traffic to the Khundwah Road.

The expenditure, Rupees 3,417, was within the estimate.

159. Education is somewhat on the increase, though the results are still insignificant.

160. There were 15 deaths from cholera during the year.

161. The crops, both khurreef and rubbee, were injured by rain falling at unseasonable times.

The cotton crop from the same reason failed entirely, which is much to be regretted, as tending to discourage the experimental sowing of foreign seed which was tried during the year. Notwithstanding the partial failure of the grain crops, prices were lower than last year.

Forest conservancy is rigidly enforced.

162. *Burwancee*.—The Deputy Bheel Agent points to our nine years' stewardship of this State with honest satisfaction. The revenue for the year was Rupees 84,564 against Rupees 76,209 of the previous year. In 1860, when taken into our hands, the revenue was Rupees 23,512 with an empty Treasury and the State in debt. The debts have been cleared off, the revenue is nearly four times higher, and there is a cash balance of Rupees 68,000, of which Rupees 40,000 are in Government Securities. Courts have been established, Police organized, crime is diminished. Education is gaining ground, and works of public usefulness are being carried out to the benefit of the people. The Bheels are contented; many of them work at the roads under the supervision of their Naiks.

The effects of former excesses are telling on the constitution of the Chief, whose life seems very uncertain.

The Native Superintendent continues to conduct the duties of his charge to the entire satisfaction of Captain Cadell.

163. The receipts for the year show an increase of nearly 11 per cent. on last year, the principal items of increase being land revenue and customs.

The expenditure exceeds that of last year, Rupees 19,199 having been spent on public works. The disbursements were within the estimate, and less than the receipts by Rupees 17,211.

164. The Deputy Bheel Agent alludes to the case of the village of Dutwarra, a decision regarding which was given in Government letter No. 769, dated 14th July 1868. as per margin, and expresses his opinion that much dissatisfaction would be

removed if Maharaja Holkar would sell his rights in the village to Burwancee.

165. Owing to deficient rain and the unseasonableness of its fall the crops suffered. The decrease in pro-

* Note.—Prices have risen enormously since February, and in June were at famine rates.

duce is estimated at nearly 38 per cent., but yet the price of food is less than in the last year.*

The Hingunghat cotton seed also failed from want of rain.

The population has increased 4·3 per cent.

166. *Bombay and Agra road.*—Traffic has been withdrawn to the Khundwah line, but much still keeps to the old route, and Captain Cadell does not anticipate any further diminution; 7,538 chests of opium were exported by this road against 12,175 in 1867-68. The Dhar and Rutlam opium still passes by it to the Munmar Rail, and thus escapes the transit dues which are levied by Holkar.

Six thousand and fifty-seven bales of cotton against 4,269 in the previous season.

The road and ferry dues have suffered from the change of route.

The Nerbudda causeway has been pushed on. Captain Cadell strongly urges its completion across the river. This is considered feasible by the Chief Engineer, and would save the expense incurred yearly in temporary bridges.

One case of dacoity occurred on the road.

The Police effectually protect the road.

167. *Bagode, Pergunnah Dewas.*—The affairs of this small pergunnah are prosperous. The revenue has increased, and may be expected to continue to do so.

168. *Bhoomiahs.*—The conduct of the Bhoomiahs has been satisfactory during the year.

169. *Holkar.*—The Indore State is keeping faith with the people of the recently transferred pergunnahs, whose 20 years' settlement has not yet expired. Their rents have not been raised. But they look forward with dread to the time, now close at hand, when their present leases shall cease. In the Burwai Pergunnah, which had no settlement, the Indore Durbar has, it is said, raised the assessment about 75 per cent.

The people are groaning under heavy transit dues lately imposed by Maharaja Holkar to recoup what he has lost by the remission of tolls on the Khundwah Road.

The boundary between the British pergunnah of Kanapore Beria and the adjacent Indore pergunnahs was laid down during the year.

Captain Cadell complains of the dilatoriness of the Indore Durbar in replying to references on which no action has been taken, although some of the cases have been pending for years. In the outlying pergunnah the officials of the Durbar, it is stated, act in a most aggressive manner towards neighbouring States.

POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONA.

170. *Ragooghur*.—The Chief of this State has been endeavouring to raise his income from land by ousting the old zemindars and putting new men in their places on terms more favourable to himself. This gave rise to great dissatisfaction, as, setting the question of hereditary right aside, such evictions would be dangerous to the peace of the district. These Rajpoots are keen with their swords, and have no dislike to plunder. The Political Assistant's representations had good effect on the Raja.

A son was born to the Chief during the year.

171. Captain Bradford states that the district of Jamneir, from which this Chief draws his revenue, had its full share of rain and average crops, while all the surrounding country suffered from drought and famine.

172. *Bhadowra*.—This estate had little or no rain, and seed was not even sown.

173. *Sirsee*.—Here, too, the suffering was great from want of rain. Parts of this district are almost depopulated. Charges brought by the Gwalior Durbar against the Dewan have been enquired into by Captain Bradford, and pronounced frivolous. The Dewan's notoriety as a cattle-lifter makes such property insecure for miles around.

174. *Dhanowda*.—The Thakoor has been ill for some months past, and the Political Assistant attributes his illness to opium and spirits.

175. *Scindia's Districts*.—Of these, Bamori suffered most from want of water; even in December, in many of the villages, water had to be brought from a distance. Scindia's Dewan visited this district and made himself acquainted with the state of affairs in January last. Captain Bradford commends the Sooba of Bujrunghur for his energy and willingness to co-operate with him; and this is a matter worthy of commendation, for the lives of many were dependent upon his energy.

176. Although, from the middle of August till the end of January, trains of persons, famine-stricken, were passing through the district, reported crime shows no increase. It is impossible to compute the number of people who so passed through the country. There must have been many thousands. They had large herds of cattle with them.

177. A serious fray, arising from a boundary dispute, took place in July 1868 between the people of Tuknera, of the Miana Pergunnah, and those of Amkekra in Budurwass. The Thakoor Zemindar of Tuknera was killed and two of the villagers severely wounded. Captain Bradford comments upon the great delay which takes place in enquiring into and reporting upon these disputes; both pergunnahs, though held in jagheer by Kishen Rao Jadu, are under the same Sooba. No Report has yet been received regarding the above-mentioned outrage.

178. The mail cart was attacked and robbed in November at a spot on the boundary between Gwalior and the territory of the Dhanowda Thakoor. The spot where the attack took place is surrounded by dense jungle. The usual precautions for the protection of the mail were in force, and every effort for its recovery was made by the native officials, but nothing has been found.

179. Cattle-lifting still continues, though the recent introduction into Rajpootana of the Central India Rules for the restoration of property will doubtless have a good effect. The Political Assistant thinks that the repression of this prevailing crime can only be effected by the appointment of a special officer for the purpose, and in this view he may be correct, for the trade is conducted on settled principles. The buyers of stolen cattle have a lien on the sellers so long as the cattle are within a certain range, after which the loss in the event of detection is entirely with the speculator.

Droves of stolen cattle are driven out of Central India on these terms by Charuns and others.

180. The rain-fall was $15\frac{1}{10}$ inches during the year; the khurreef and rubbee crops were almost entire failures. Small-pox has raged all over the district, and in March cholera broke out with great virulence on the Agra and Bombay road, and continued up to the rains.

181. Subscriptions were raised at Goona by Captain Bradford and his officers to feed the starving wretches flocking down the road. All gave most liberally, and were earnest and unwearied in their efforts to relieve the distress. Thousands owe life to their bounty, and through the excellence of the precautions adopted by Captain Bradford, cholera was kept from spreading northward along the Agra and Bombay road to Gwalior.

BUNDELCUND.

182. The despatch of this Report has been long delayed in anticipation of the receipt from the Political Agent of Bundelcund of his Report. The statistics of the Agency have now been received, but the Report is still unprepared.

Dr. Stratton's duties have been specially heavy, and latterly, when heaviest, he has had to bear them single-handed; his Assistant, Major Kincaid, having been deputed in January last to define the boundary between the North-Western Provinces and Rewah.

183. Dr. Stratton was also compelled to quit the head-quarters of the Agency to supervise the affairs of Chutterpore, which had become seriously complicated through the raids of the Humeerpore outlaws. His labours towards their suppression, the skill and daring with which he led a party on the capture of the blood-stained and desperate leader of the gang, Rugonath Singh, have met with warm commendation. This service was brought to a successful issue by the unwearied exertions of Dr. Stratton; and, without his knowledge of the country and influence with the people, success was hardly possible. The result gives a hope of order unknown for years, and will relieve the North-West Government and the Frontier States of a heavy expenditure of men and money.

184. The trials of the outlaws, with their intricate involvements, have fallen to Dr. Stratton to conduct, leaving him barely time to keep abreast of the current duties of the Agency.

185. Respecting the internal administration of the several States, there is little to be said which has not been already noted in the Famine Reports submitted from time to time.

186. In Rewah the remission of transit dues appears to have been general; and, though in the management of this State there is

still much which the Political Agent regrets, if the Chief will act upon the counsel of Sir Dinkur Rao, and free his ryots from the oppression of revenue jobbers to substitute a fixed settlement, the future will be hopeful. The Maharaja lacks neither ability nor good intentions, but patient resolution.

187. Punnah has been specially commended for the prominence of its bearing in succouring its subjects during the season of trial. Chirkari and Chutterpore have also received favourable mention.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

188. The following Acts of the Supreme Legislature have been extended to portions of the Agency during the year under report :—

Act No. XIV. of 1868.
Foreign Office, No. 331, of 10th December 1868 (Judicial), and Notification No. 330 of 1868.

Extended to the Gwalior fortress and the Cantonments of Mhow, Seepree, Nowgong, Morar, and Neemuch.

Act XXII. of 1864.
Foreign Office, No. 331, of 10th December 1868 (Judicial), and Notification No. 330 of 1868.

Extended to the Cantonment of Seepree, within the limits of the Central India Agency.

Act XXI. of 1856.
Foreign Office, No. 4, dated 7th January 1869 (Judicial), and Notification No. 3 of 1869.

Extended to the lands ceded by the Native States of Bundelcund for the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway.

SECTION I.—Civil Justice.

189. From the marginal Table attached, it will be seen that 3,994

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF SUITS					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1868-69.	
	Pending at close of 1867-68.	Filed during 1868-69.	Total.	Disposed of during 1868-69.	Pending at the close of 1868-69.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.
Political Officers...	70	1,190	1,260	1,199	61	Rs. a. p. 87,920 15 5	Rs. a. p. 4 9 0
Small Cause ...	536	2,804	3,340	2,879	461	94,093 9 3	3 10 10
Total ...	606	3,994	4,600	4,078	522	1,82,014 8 8	3 15 0

suits have been instituted during the year under report. This shows a great increase in litigation, which, making allowance for the scarcity which has prevailed, speaks well for the prosperity of the people.

The increase is chiefly due

to the Small Cause Courts, where the number of suits exceeds by 413 those of the preceding year.

190. The value of the suits instituted during the year under report amounts to over Rupees 1,82,000; which shows an increase of nearly Rupees 20,000 in the value of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts.

191. The suits disposed of amount to 4,078, leaving 522 still pending; of these, 61 belong to the Courts of Political Officers and 461 to Small Cause Courts. Of the latter, 357 suits are the arrears of the Small Cause Court at Mhow, and it is only due to the pains-taking assiduity of the Judge that they are not more, as the suits instituted in his Court amounted to no less than 1,544, being an increase of nearly 500 on those of the preceding year.

192. Colonel Meade has brought to the notice of the Government of India the heavy duties which devolve on this zealous officer in his capacity of Cantonment Magistrate in a large and straggling Cantonment like Mhow, in the midst of a Native State, and the Major-General in Command has repeatedly urged that the duties are more than one officer can honestly discharge.

193. The average cost of conduct of suits was Rupees 4-9 in the Courts of the Political Officers, and Rupees 3-10-10 in the Small Cause Courts.

194. *Duration of suits.*—The average duration of suits in the Courts of the Political Officers was 9-7 days, and 1-64 days in the Small Cause Courts. This is a remarkable improvement on the averages of the preceding year, which were 11-2 and 7-22 days respectively.

195. *Appeals.*—There was but one appeal to the Court of the Agent of the Governor General, and in that the decision of the Lower Court was upheld.

SECTION II.—*Criminal Justice.*

196. The Statement in the margin, showing the nature and

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	ADJUDICATED IN COURTS OF		
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	Total.
Murder and attempted murder ...	18	...	18
Culpable homicide ...	2	...	2
Dacoity ...	19	...	19
Receiving stolen property ...	13	15	28
Robbery on highway or elsewhere ...	51	...	51
Theft of cattle and ordinary ...	429	200	629
Miscellaneous ...	389	664	1,053
Total ...	921	879	1,800

number of cases adjudicated by Political Officers and Cantonment Magistrates during the year under report, shows a marked decrease in crime, which, considering the general scarcity which prevailed and the consequent

sufferings of the people, is a result as satisfactory as it was unexpected.

The statistics of 1867-68 show the adjudication of 1,936 cases against 1,800 in 1868-69.

The total number of cases pending is 45, an improvement on the preceding year.

197. Dacoity has been little reported, and the absence of Reports bids us hope that the crime is on the decrease.

198. *Duration of cases.*—The average duration of cases was 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ days, that is, 7 days in the Courts of the Political Officers, and 2-61 days in those of the Cantonments. The former average includes that of the Thuggee and Dacoity Agency, namely, 101 days, a length of period

which is due to the delay in obtaining replies through Native Courts and other departments. The above averages are, however, marked improvements on those of the preceding year.

The average duration of cases in the Bundelcund Agency and Cantonment Courts was 27 and two days respectively.

The Political Agent ascribes this high average to the great distance whence persons required have to be brought, and to delays on the part of Native Courts; but more particularly, as to the year under report, to the fact of his having been engaged in the administration of Chatterpore and the suppression of the Humeerpore outlaws, which rendered it impossible for him to be always available for his judicial duties.

199. The total number of witnesses summoned was 3,038, of whom 2,358 were discharged on the first day of their attendance, and 209 on the second. In the Bundelcund Agency Courts 95 witnesses were detained upwards of nine days.

This detention is accounted for in the same way as is the lengthy duration of cases in that Court.

200. Of the persons brought to trial, 76 per cent. were convicted and 24 per cent. discharged, four died, and one escaped.

201. Whipping was inflicted as a punishment on 98 offenders, principally for petty larceny, or on account of the offender being a juvenile.

202. *Thuggee and Dacoity Agency*.—Twenty-two cases were adjudicated during the year and nine persons convicted. Of these, seven were punished with transportation for life; 19 cases were pending at the close of the year.

SECTION. III.—Police.

203. The Statement below shows the number and cost of the Police maintained under this Agency :—

	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL MUNICIPAL OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL KINDS.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
British or local Police under Political Officers and Cantonment Magistrates	8	241	22,011 10 9	7	523	43,142 6 1	15	704	65,154 0 10
Native States or local Police (under management) ... ..	...	...	.....	10	129	11,340 7 2	10	129	11,340 7 2
Total	8	241	22,011 10 9	17	652	51,482 13 3	25	893	76,494 8 0

Their conduct appears to have given general satisfaction.

A further reduction of 5 "Piadahs" was made in the Agra and Bombay Road Police, which now numbers 5 sowars and 52 "Piadahs." The paucity of crime justifies the reduction.

SECTION IV.—*Jails.*

204. The following is an abstract of the jail statistics for this Agency during the year under report:—

	NUMBER OF PRISONERS					JAIL CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.						
	Remaining at the end of 1867-68.	Admitted during 1868-69.	Total.	During the year.				Rations, clothing, and contingent charges of prisoners.	Jail guard and establishments.	Total.	Annual average cost of each prisoner.	Daily average of prisoners in jail.
Discharged or transferred.				Escaped.	Died or executed.	Total.	Remaining at end of 1868-69.					
Agency Jails.	215	330	545	289	...	14	303	242	Rs. a. p. 10,130 12 9	Rs. a. p. 15,688 0 6	Rs. a. p. 84 9 5	212.62
Cantonment Jails and Lock-ups	28	614	642	590	...	...	590	52	1,815 13 2	3,065 13 2	99 2 0	26.14
Native States' Jails...	1	18	19	11	...	...	11	8	274 6 3	274 6 3	36 13 1	7.14
Total	244	962	1,206	890	...	14	904	302	12,221 0 2	19,028 3 11	73 8 2	246.50

The new Central Jail at Indore was completed and occupied in March.

The state of the Lushkur Jails of Gwalior is much as was described last year. Workshops have been established, in which "Durrees," towels, &c., are manufactured.

The Political Agent, Bhopal, again urges the necessity of providing female and sick wards.

The new jail at Augur will, it is expected, be completed by September. The School of Industry established in connection with Rutlam Jail is a success.

As long as the present high prices of food continue, no diminution of expenditure can be expected.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE.

SECTION I.—*Imperial.*

205. The following Statements show the receipts during the year 1867-68, in the treasuries under this Agency, on account of ordinary imperial revenue and payments by Native States :—

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

Land revenue, abkaree, &c.	Sale of Stamps.	Judicial fees and receipts.	<i>Electric Telegraph and Postal collections, including sale of Stamps.</i>				Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
			Electric Tele- graph.	Postal.	Total.			
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1,11,409 3 4	22,831 15 0	4,417 10 5	35,135 7 4	2,38,526 4 11	2,73,661 12 3	8,563 14 0	4,20,884 7 0	

II.—Payments by Native States.

Contributions to Contin- gents.	Tributes assigned to British Government.	Tributes paid through Bri- tish Government.	Fixed payments for istum- rar lands.	GRAND TOTAL.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
4,08,118 4 4	1,47,087 15 9	2,46,667 0 4	...	8,01,873 4 5

206. The sum of Rupees 1,19,076 was paid during the year by His Highness Maharaja Holkar on account of the capitalization of his contribution towards the Malwa Contingent and Bheel Corps. The instalment due in April 1868 was paid in advance, and consequently was included in last year's Report.

207. *Opium.*—The Statement in the margin shows the number of chests that passed the scales during the year.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			Collection management or superintendence
	Balance on 1st April 1868.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total, receipts.	
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	Rs. a. p. *22,495 6 6	Rs. a. p. 1,26,611 9 1	Rs. a. p. 1,49,106 15 7	Rs. a. 16,224 7
II.—Political Agencies and Manipore Pergunnah Funds ...	20,502 6 3½	57,314 15 4	77,817 5 7½	15,055 5
III.—Funds raised for special purposes ...	11,793 9 0½	21,860 9 0	36,654 2 0½	12,545 5
IV.—Collections from Local Road dues, &c. ...	89,985 1 4	28,282 1 0	1,18,267 2 4	6,292 14
Grand total ...	1,47,776 7 2	2,34,069 2 5	3,81,845 9 7	50,118 0

DISBURSEMENT.

In, out, ten-	DISBURSEMENT.							Balance on 31st March 1869.
	Public Works Proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Grants to shares in road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8	35,206 11 5	1,694 1 5	27,824 2 1	.....	2,915 2 7	.....	36,133 8 1	1,20,088 1 3
5	12,747 0 0	1,507 0 0	10,356 1 8	856 6 0	653 10 5	.....	20,248 2 2	61,423 9 8
1	70 10 6	.....	1,178 7 0	1,637 6 9	2,359 2 7	.....	1,193 12 4	18,984 12 3
3	10,176 14 5	.....	2,825 4 2	.....	529 7 2	12,481 0 0	515 9 2	32,821 1 2
5	58,291 4 4	3,201 1 5	42,183 14 11	2,493 12 9	6,457 6 9	12,481 0 0	58,080 15 9	2,39,317 8
								1,48,528 1 3

* Note.—See free Cantonment accounts not included.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

213. The following Table shows the number of schools under the supervision of the British officers of this Agency, with their income, expenditure, and daily average attendance, during 1868-69 :—

	NO. OF SCHOOLS.			DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.				EXPENDITURE DURING 1893-99.			SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1893-99.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	English class.	Persian and Urdu class.	Hindee and Mah-ruti class.	Total.	Teachers' salary.	Contingent and other expenses.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from Government.	1 per cent. land cesses and grants-in-aid from Local Fund and Native States.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	Total.
Agency and contingent schools	6	1	7	194	190	339	723	16,150 8 0	1,334 1 3	17,484 0 3	3,120 0 0	3,869 1 3	10,006 11 0	907 9 0	18,803 5 3
District schools, Maunpore Pergunnah, and States under management	20	2	22	21	30	469	520	3,699 10 6	1,502 4 7	5,201 15 1	355 12 3	3,365 6 1	1,419 5 5	34 3 0	5,174 10 9
Total	26	3	29	215	220	808	1,243	19,850 2 6	2,836 5 10	22,686 8 4	3,475 12 3	7,234 7 4	12,326 0 5	1,031 13 0	24,003 0 0

From the above is obtained the following comparative Table :—

	In 1867-68.	In 1868-69.	IN 1867-68.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Number of schools ...	36	29	.....	7
Daily average attendance ...	1,114	1,243	129	
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Expenditure ...	19,251	22,686 8 4	3,435 8 4	
Income ...	18,448	24,068 0 0	5,620 0 0	

Of the total expenditure, Rupees 15,047 are disbursed on account of the Sehore Schools.

214. The daily average attendance in the Indore School fell from 96 to 73; however, since the services of a Head Master have been secured, a great improvement has taken place, and many new pupils have been enrolled. The present Head Master appears to possess all the necessary acquirements, and it may be expected that the Report of next year will show material progress.

215. The Sehore High School was examined at the end of 1868 by the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, who reported that, owing to the inadequacy of the staff (although increased since last Report), there was a want of supervision over the lower English and Vernacular classes. Two of three candidates prepared for matriculation by Mr. Ingles, Head Master, and Mr. Means, 2nd Master, were successful; but the Inspector remarks that the time of both is taken up by the higher classes, and recommends that either the idea of working up candidates to the entrance examination, Calcutta University, be abandoned, or the staff increased. The classes taught by Mr. Ingles are well spoken of as regards their knowledge of English; but they break down in the rendering of English into the Vernacular. The pronunciation of the lower English classes is reported bad, and all the English classes are weak in translation, geography, and arithmetic; but, on the whole, making allowance for the weakness of the staff, the English Department is reported to be in a fair state.

In the Hindee Department the students, as a rule, read well, and seem to understand what they read; but are deficient in other respects. The masters in this department, though well educated, are unskilled in teaching. The daily average attendance is 102.

The above remarks apply also to the teachers in the Persian Department, with the exception of the Head Master, who alone understands the method of teaching. The study of Oordoo is neglected, as is also the case in the Indore School. All the classes read well, but are deficient in the same respects as the Hindee and English classes.

216. Major-General Chamberlain alludes to the existence of a free school in Morar, which has not been noticed in the Reports of the last two years. It is under management of the Chaplain, and is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions amongst the British residents of the cantonments and the natives of the bazar, whose children attend. The number of pupils is 60, all of whom learn English. The Political Agent speaks of the inefficiency of the school master and unsuitability of the building in which the school is held. He proposes that a site be granted, and application made to Government for a grant-in-aid proportionate to the amount of subscriptions. The Political Agent is unaware that Scindia had expressed his willingness to give a site for a school on the ground occupied by his Pagah adjoining the bazar. The attendance of pupils at schools supported by the Gwalior Durbar has slightly increased.

217. Five schools have been opened during the year in the Jhabooh State, but education progresses slowly among the Bheels.

218. Captain Cadell, Deputy Bheel Agent, reports an increase of attendance from 24 to 41 in the Maunpore School. The progress of the schools in the Burwanee State is well spoken of. An English school has been opened and the pay of the teachers raised. Rupees 1,405 are contributed by the people to the support of the schools, now 12 in number, though four years ago not one existed.

219. Education progresses favourably in Dhar.

220. *Mhow Zoroastrian School*.—The attendance of pupils has fallen from 112 to 82; the decrease is attributed to the want of teachers, in the vernacular classes, of Mahrati and Guzeratee.

The school was established by the Parsees, and has hitherto been maintained by their subscriptions. During the last year the school-house was repaired at an expense of Rupees 700, also raised amongst members. Half the pupils are Mahomedans, Hindoos, and Portuguese, inhabitants of the bazar, whose parents are without means to pay much for education: a grant of Rupees 500 per annum from the Cantonment Fund might be fairly applied in aid.

The Report of the Parsee Committee testifies to the warm interest this community takes in the cause of education, and their remarks respecting the necessity of familiarity with the Vernacular dialects before other branches are entered upon show a common-sense view of the subject worthy of consideration.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

221. At the commencement of the year another Executive division was formed in the Gwalior Circle for the efficient management of works in the Fortress of Gwalior, and, during the year, the Public Works Department in Central India comprised the following Executive divisions:—

Indore Circle.

Mhow Division.

Southern Division, Agra and Bombay Road.

1st Division, Mhow and Nuseerabad Road.

2nd Division, Mhow and Nuseerabad Road.

Gwalior Circle.

Gwalior Division (Morar).

Gwalior Fortress Division.

Nowgong Division.

Jhansie Division.

Bundelcund Road Division.

Northern Division, Agra and Bombay Road.

222. The Budget allotment for the past year, originally fixed at Rupees 39,00,000, was increased by additional grants of Rupees 1,25,000 for military works and Rupees 3,00,000 for communications, and, adding Rupees 1,37,000, the amount of contributions from Native States, the total sum available for expenditure was Rupees 44,62,000.

223. The total expenditure during the year has been Rupees 47,28,300, or Rupees 2,66,300 in excess of the allotment, the excesses under the different main heads having been as follows:—

Military works	...	...	...	Rupees	1,00,417
Civil buildings	...	...	...	"	23,283
Communications	...	...	...	"	1,03,305
Establishment	...	...	...	"	31,490
Tools and plant	...	...	...	"	7,805
					<hr/>
Total, Rupees					2,66,300
					<hr/>

224. The principal part of this excess, *viz.*, that on military works and communications, was due to the great influx of labour, consequent on the distress in Gwalior and Bundelcund, and the excess on establishment, chiefly to the formation of the Gwalior Fortress Division, and the salary of the Officiating Controller, for which no provision had been made in the Budget estimate.

225. The expenditure on establishment has been almost exactly 10½ per cent. on the total outlay.

SECTION I.—*Military.*

226. *Mhow.*—In the Mhow Cantonment the following works have been executed during the year:—

A road was constructed from the Cavalry Barracks to the Bazar, temporary bunds were made in the Sattaree River, and the roads and drains in the cantonment kept in repair.

In the Cavalry lines, the additions and alterations to the Serjeant's and married men's quarters were completed. The work almost amounted to reconstruction, and six blocks of buildings, containing 68 quarters, have now been assimilated to the standard design.

Out of the five new double-storied barracks, three were in progress, one having been raised to the level of the floor of upper story, and the other two to a height of 12 feet above plinth.

The lower story of the new hospital was completed, the girders fixed, and the walls of the upper story commenced.

Additions and improvements were made to the Farrier Major's quarters, out-houses provided for the Serjeant's mess, and temporary saddle rooms provided in the old stables.

Two skittle alleys were constructed and two new wells completed, which afford a good supply of water.

The rifle range, which had never been properly constructed, was reformed, and markers' butts provided.

The exposed walls of the two existing barracks were plastered, and many petty works executed for the convenience of the regiment.

In the artillery lines, the outer walls of the family quarters were plastered, a guard-room and grain store constructed for the heavy battery, and cook-houses for the family quarters were commenced.

A well in the lines was deepened, one constructed for the Artillery followers, and many petty works executed.

In the Infantry lines the foundations and plinth of three of the new double-storied barracks were completed.

No progress was made on the superstructure, consequent on the paucity of labour at Mhow.

Nine blocks of family barracks were in progress during the year, and of these, seven blocks are approaching completion.

The walls of the new quarter-guard and cells were raised to full height, and the roofing nearly completed.

The exposed walls of the barracks and hospital were plastered, an armourer's shop fitted up in the workshop, glazed windows provided in the hospital, two skittle alleys constructed, and a large number of petty works executed.

The Infantry and Cavalry barracks were furnished with ridge ventilators.

For the Commissariat Department, a slaughter-yard and cattle shed was commenced, and fair progress made in its construction, and the old Cavalry hospital was converted into a Barrack Master's store.

In the Native Infantry lines, the drainage of the ground to the north of the lines was completed, and an enclosure wall constructed round the hospital.

227. *Indore*.—At Indore the officers' quarters, with stabling and servants' houses, were completed, a corrugated iron roof was constructed over the vaulted roof of the old quarter-guard, and a dead house for the hospital commenced.

A quarter-guard and quarters for five Native officers were commenced and completed in the Native Infantry lines.

228. *Morar*.—At Morar, a new road to the cemetery was nearly completed, a belt of trees planted on the east of the cantonment, and the road connecting the cantonment with the fortress completed.

Three double-storied barracks for a heavy battery, horse and field batteries, have been almost completed, and the construction of out-houses well advanced.

The foundation and plinth of the Artillery hospital were completed, and the superstructure commenced.

The three gunsheds and magazine were completed during the year, as also a horse hospital.

A plunge bath and well were more than half finished; temporary sheds for horses were almost completed, and quarter-guard and cells nearly finished.

Officers' quarters were commenced. In the right European Infantry lines fair progress has been made in the construction of the new barracks.

Of the sixteen half company barracks, eight have been completed to the wall plates of the upper story, and the lower stories of the other eight are approaching completion.

The foundations and plinths of the two whole company barracks and band barrack have been completed, and the superstructure of the lower stories raised to an average height of 14 feet.

Eight family barracks were raised to a height of 14 feet above plinth, and some of the subsidiary buildings in these lines were commenced.

In the left European Infantry lines a new double-storied hospital has been commenced, the foundations having been completed, and the plinth being in progress.

Quarters for 22 families have been raised to a height of six feet above plinth; Officers' quarters, quarter-guard, and canteen commenced.

In the Native Infantry lines the renewal of the right native Infantry hospital has been completed.

The bridge over the Biswas Nullah, and alterations to the Nullah itself, which runs through Cantonments, have been completed.

Three blocks of quarters for the Commissariat and Barrack Departments and a complete set of Commissariat buildings have been completed during the year, and the Barrack-master's godown nearly finished.

Thirteen wells have been constructed in the Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry lines.

229. *Gwalior Fortress*.—In the Fortress of Gwalior the work of dismantling ruins and levelling the terre-plein has been completed over the greater portion of the fortress, and the Oorwhai valley road is nearly finished.

Trees have been planted on the plateau, and a nursery established in the Oorwhai valley.

Four-half Company barracks for European Infantry were completed during the year, two others raised five feet above plinth, and the foundations laid for a whole Company barrack.

The barrack for a garrison battery of Artillery is approaching completion.

Quarter-guard and cells, Staff Serjeant's quarters, and the Ordnance Park wall have been completed during the year.

Of the three blocks of family quarters, two are finished, and the third is nearly ready for occupation.

The double-storied hospital for male patients has been raised to wall plate level, and the building will be completed soon after the close of the rainy season.

Three ranges of officers' quarters have been commenced and raised to an average height of six feet above plinth.

The vaulted roofs of the powder magazine have been finished, and the building will be ready before the rains set in.

Subsidiary buildings for the Artillery and Infantry barracks are in course of construction, and the Armstrong gun batteries have been completed.

230. *Nowgong*.—At Nowgong fair progress has been made in the construction of new buildings for a battery of artillery and wing of infantry, the walls of 3 Artillery barracks and 8 Infantry barracks having been raised to the level of the floor of the upper story.

The full Company barrack for Infantry has been raised to a height of 14 feet above plinth.

Six family Barracks for Artillery and Infantry are approaching completion, the masonry being finished and the roofing in progress.

Of the subsidiary buildings, Ball Courts and one plunge bath were completed. Workshops, stables, harness rooms, and out-houses commenced.

Five out of six wells have been completed, and metal collection for the station roads commenced.

231. *Jhansee*.—At Jhansee the barracks have been floored with stone flags, and the buildings in the station kept in repair.

SECTION II.—*Civil Buildings.*

232. *Post Office*.—The Post Office at Morar was completed during the year, out-houses were provided for the Post Office at Mhow, and a Bullock Train godown constructed in the Post Office compound at Indore.

233. *Telegraph*.—The private house purchased at Indore for a Telegraph Office was altered and improved, the main walls having been raised and a new roof constructed. Quarters were also constructed for the signallers and out-houses provided.

The Telegraph Office at Morar was completed during the year.

The central pier for the telegraph wire in the Nerbudda River at Burwai was raised to a height of 44 feet, and that on the left bank to a height of 13 feet.

234. *General*.—The two blocks of quarters at Mhow, for Public Works subordinates, were completed.

An Office for the Controller, Public Works Accounts, was commenced at Indore, the walls were raised to full height, and the roofing commenced.

Two blocks of quarters for the Controller's Office establishment were also commenced, the foundation of one having been laid, and the other raised to a height of 6 feet above plinth.

The Residency at Morar, as also an Office for the Political Agent, were completed during the year; but the work was not satisfactory, and further expenditure will be necessary.

235. *Ecclesiastical*.—The re-roofing of the Protestant Church and Roman Catholic Chapel at Morar was completed during the year, and additional furniture provided for the former building.

236. *Judicial*.—The necessary alterations required for the conversion of a bungalow at Mhow into a Court-house for the Cantonment Magistrate were carried out, and a guard-room and malkhana constructed.

The jail at Indore was completed during the year, with the exception of the well, which has to be excavated through solid rock; and the Jail at Augur was commenced.

A Court-house for the Cantonment Magistrate at Morar was commenced, and nearly finished during the year; fair progress was made in the construction of a Court House at Nowgong; and materials were collected for the Political Assistant's house, Office, and Treasury at Sutna.

SECTION III.—Communications.

237. *Mhow Division*.—On the Indore and Khundwah line, with the exception of the metalling of the Bhai Ghât, the three ghâts between Indore and the Nurbudda have been completed.

The construction of these ghâts, which have an uniform gradient of 1 in 20, has greatly facilitated the increasing traffic on this important line.

The remodelling of the level portions of this road between the ghâts has been vigorously proceeded with during the year.

Fair progress has also been made in the construction of Inspection-houses at Simrole, Choral, and Oomra Talao.

238. *Southern Division, Agra and Bombay Road*.—On the southern portion of the Agra and Bombay road, from Indore to Boreghur, slight repairs were executed to the road surface and a quantity of metal collected.

Between Indore and Bioura the usual annual repairs were executed to the road surface, the renewal of the causeway in the Kalee Sind River was completed, as also the construction of a smaller causeway in the Lakoondia River.

A bridge of three arches of 20 feet over the Peepnia Nulla has been raised to springing line, and a similar bridge over the Conjah Nullah commenced.

Four Inspection-houses were commenced and nearly finished during the year.

239. *Northern Division, Agra and Bombay Road*.—The Chowpete bridge, 10 spans of 37 feet, between Bioura and Goona, was completed, and great progress made in the collection of metal for this portion of the road.

A causeway was partly constructed in the Parbutty River, to the great benefit of the traffic on this road, and the annual repairs to the road surface have been carried out.

Fair progress has been made in the construction of a substantial causeway in the Sind River between Seepree and Jhansee, which will be finished before the rains set in.

The construction of this section of the Seepree and Jhansee road has also been carried on with vigour, and one Inspection-house constructed.

Considerable progress was made in the excavation of wells in the encamping grounds between Goona and Mahona.

240. *Gwalior Road Division*.—On the northern portion of the Agra and Bombay road, from Mahona to the Ootungun River, 20 miles south of Agra, the reduction of steep gradients has been effected, the approaches to the Chumbul River improved, and large quantities of metal collected for the improvement of the road surface north of Gwalior.

The loop line from the Cantonment of Morar towards Agra was completed, and considerable progress made on that towards Seepree, the earthwork having been finished, metal collected, and half of the bridges and culverts constructed.

Rapid progress has been made in the construction of the Gwalior and Jhansee road, which was commenced early in the year, all the earthwork having been completed, one layer of metal laid and partly consolidated, and all the culverts finished.

241. *1st Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road*.—On this portion of the Mhow and Nusseerabad road, 57 miles in length, the earthwork and bridges of the first 20 miles in Holkar's and Scindia's territories have been nearly completed, and the Dhar section commenced.

The Nagda bridge, in the Dhar territory, five spans of 45 feet, was completed during the year, and also two Inspection-houses.

242. *2nd Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road*.—In this division the first six sections, comprising 25 miles south of Ncemuch, have been completed, with the exception of metal consolidation in a few of the miles.

In the seventh section, comprising 31 miles in Scindia's territory, the earthwork has been finished, 15 bridges and 29 culverts constructed, and metal collected for the whole section.

In the eighth section of 14 miles in Jowra territory the earthwork is nearly finished; several culverts have been completed; the rest are under construction, and the greater portion of the metal was collected.

243. *Jhansee Division*.—The metalling of the southern portion of the Jhansee and Gwalior road was completed during the year, and an Inspection-house constructed on the bank of the Sind River.

The earthwork of the Jhansee and Seepree road to the Sind River has been nearly completed, and three bridges commenced.

On the Jhansee and Nowgong road the earthwork and culverts up to the Dussan River have been completed, and one layer of metal spread and consolidated.

The Sooknai bridge, 9 arches of 45 feet, was commenced, both abutments and four of the piers having been built to springing, and the foundations of two others commenced.

Bridges over the Arjar Escape, Peelakhar, Gairar, and Koorar Nullahs, were completed during the year; and an Inspection-house constructed at Mhow near the Sooknai bridge.

The metalled road from Jhansee towards Cawnpore has been kept in repair.

244. *Bundelcund Road Division.*—The 2nd section, Banda and Saugor road, north of Chutterpore, has been completed, with the exception of metalling, of which a large quantity has been collected, and bridges over the Singharee and Imlia Nullahs; the latter having been almost finished, and the arches of the former being in progress.

The loop line from Nowgong to Sreenuggur has been completed during the year, with the exception of three bridges, which have not as yet been commenced, and metalling, of which a large quantity has been collected.

The 3rd section, Banda and Saugor road from Chutterpore to Oongoor, is now complete, except metalling, the unfinished bridges having been completed during the year; a large quantity of the metal has been collected.

On the 4th section of this road, from Oongoor to the borders of the Saugor District, jungle clearance, earthwork, and the collection of metal were commenced.

On the Nowgong, Nagode, and Sutna road work was commenced on the 2nd, 4th, and 5th sections; 30 miles of earthwork having been completed in the 2nd and 4th sections, and in the 5th section, from Nagode to Sutna, the earthwork, culverts, and minor bridges were nearly completed.

Five Inspection-houses were commenced in the Bundelcund road division during the year, and fair progress made in their construction.

Special repairs were executed to the road from Nagode to Kalingar, and three culverts constructed.

245. The annual contributions of Rupees 63,000 by Maharaja Scindia for the construction of roads in the Gwalior territory and Rupees 12,000 for the repair of the Agra and Bombay road have been received, besides a sum of Rupees 62,000, being contributions from the Native States in Malwa.

SECTION IV.—*Public Works executed from Local Funds.*

246. The expenditure on public works from the local funds of the several Cantonments and Political Agencies under this Office is shown in the annexed Tabular Statement.

Expenditure on public works from the local funds of the several Cantonments and Political Agencies under this Office.

No.	CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.			Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	WORKS CALLING FOR REMARKS.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Indore Residency	...	...	1,116 7 10	.....	1,116 7 10	
2	Gwalior Agency	...	...	500 10 0	.....	500 10 0	
3	Sehore Agency	...	...	1,545 0 0	7,125 0 0	8,670 0 0	
4	Bundelcund Agency	...	...	1,80,264 0 0	.....	1,80,264 0 0	Of this, Rupees 87,322 for relief works.
5	Western Malwa Agency	...	...	232 15 3	334 12 8	567 11 11	
6	Political Assistant, Goonah	...	...	.....	.....	.....
7	Bheel Agency	...	...	02 0 0	258 0 0	320 0 0	
8	Deputy Bheel Agency	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	I.—Maunpore Pergunnah (Road and Municipal Funds)	...	...	307 2 10	820 13 3	1,129 0 1	
	II.—Maunpore Road dues (10 per cent. and Nerbudda Bridge Funds and allotment for special repairs)	...	...	7,133 15 6	3,043 14 11	10,176 14 5	
9	Mhow Cantonment	...	...	.....	9,703 4 9	9,703 4 9	
10	Morar do.	...	...	.....	15,691 10 3	15,691 10 3	
11	Neemuch do.	...	...	1,632 3 8	797 1 10	2,429 5 6	
12	Nowgong do.	...	...	3,314 15 8	416 13 0	3,731 12 8	
				2,02,204 6 9	38,250 6 8	2,40,454 13 5	

CHAPTER VII.

POST OFFICE.

247. The only changes in the Post Offices in the Agra and Khundwah Road Division are that additional establishments have been allowed to carry on the duties of the Bullock Train Department, and that a reduction has taken place in the number of horses employed since the 15th December 1868, owing to the transfer of the mails between the North-Western Provinces and Bombay to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway *viâ* Nagpore.

The horses have accordingly been reduced to 3 pairs a stage. The Superintendent of Mails reports that, in spite of this reduction, the average speed has been maintained at $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour; but, on the other hand, the Political Agent at Gwalior alludes to the change as one involving inconvenience to the public through the abolition of special mail carts, and also great loss to the stage owners. It is of great political importance that, along the unbroken line of Native territory from Indore to Dholepore (361 miles), the officers of Government should be able to move to any place at any time. The absence of power to do this would materially hamper duty.

Captain Bradford, Political Assistant at Goonah, particularly speaks of the insufficiency of the present establishment, and the distress thus caused to horse owners, *employés*, and others.

Rampoora.
Sillana.
Maunpore.

248. The three experimental Post Offices as per margin, opened in the Malwa Division, the former in the commencement of last year, and the two

latter in the year prior to that, have been closed, being financially failures.

249. Three attacks were made on the Bullock train within the Gwalior territory. The aggregate value of property stolen was about Rupees (550) five hundred and fifty. In two instances the Durbar gave compensation, and the third case is still pending. An attack was also made on the mails within the Bhopal territory, and another was reported on the Sirdarpore and Dohud line, but no loss ensued.

250. In consequence of the great number of people passing through the Gwalior District, at the close of last year the Durbar posted cavalry patrols on the Bombay and Agra road, and offered to send an armed guard with each mail; but the Post-master General declined the proposal, on the ground that the extra weight would impede the progress of the mail.

251. The Government-Bullock train between Agra and Indore re-opened in April 1868, but its extension to Khundwah, for which a project is now before Government, is indispensable before it can be fully and generally beneficial.

DIVISIONS.	For despatch.	For issue.	Total.
1. Inspecting Post-master, Malwa Division	452,764	509,533	962,297
2. Superintendent of Mails, Agra and Khundwah Road	4,203,927	3,621,674	7,825,601
3. Bundelcund Agency	154,152	188,453	352,604
	4,810,843	4,319,659	9,140,502

252. The marginal Statement shows the total number of covers received for despatch and issue in the Agra and

Khundwah and Malwa Divisions.

253. The cash receipts of the mail lines and Offices during the year amounted to Rupees (2,06,219-3-9) two lakhs six thousand two hundred and nineteen, three annas, and nine pies.

The disbursements in the Malwa Division and Bundelcund Agency amounted to Rupees (40,690-15) forty thousand, six hundred and ninety, fifteen annas.

The Superintendent of Mails between Agra and Khundwah has failed to supply returns of receipts and disbursements.

DAK BUNGALOWS.

254. The travellers' bungalows at Awun and Bunagaon and all those on the Bombay and Agra road have been made over to the Department, Public Works. The Executive Engineer, Captain Baillie, has proposed for sanction the sinking of several wells along the road.

A serai for travellers has been built at Pukarreapore by Captain Bradford, the Gwalior Durbar having provided funds.

255. The marginal Statement shows the receipts and disburse-

No. of Bungalows.	Receipts from fees.	DISBURSEMENTS.		Total.
		Establishments.	Contingencies, furniture, &c.	
54	Rs. a. p. 3,272 0 2	Rs. a. p. 4,349 12 10	Rs. a. p. 2,155 10 8	Rs. a. p. 7,005 7 6

ments on account of staging bungalows. Expense has been incurred in furnishing the bungalows under the Gwalior Agency, and the Executive Engineer, Southern Division, Agra and Bombay

Road; hence in a great measure the excess of expenditure over income.

CHAPTER VIII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

256. The improvements in the Office at Indore have been effected, and it has been handed over to the department.

257. The line from Rutlam to Neemuch was completed on 6th June 1868 with improved Siemen's standards and insulators.

258. A new line, *viâ* Mhow, along the new road from that station to Rutlam, to replace the present line, has been sanctioned.

259. The piers at the Nerbudda on the Khundwah line and the Nerbudda span at Khull are completed.

260. An experimental Office at Jowrah has been opened, the Jowrah State providing house accommodation and Rupees 50 per mensem to encourage its retention. This spirit merits acknowledgment, and no doubt, within a short time, a place which is so gathering wealth and prosperity will profit by the Telegraph sufficiently to make an Office remunerative.

261. The Office at Mundisore, under an agreement with Scindhia, at the desire of the commercial community, guaranteeing the

Government of India against loss, was opened on 6th February 1869, and promises to be second only to Indore in importance: no less than 16,838 messages had been despatched or received up to 31st March.

262. A project for the establishment of a line to Oojcin, to link the city with Indore and Bombay, in connection with the opium scales, is under consideration.

263. The revenue realized on the Offices within the limits of the Agency during the year under report amounted to Rupees 39,197-15.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY.

264. The annexed Table shows the strength of the troops in the several divisions and districts of Central India :—

	CAVALRY REGIMENTS.				ARTILLERY BATTALIONS.				INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	European.		Native.		Number.	Strength.	European.		Native.			
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.			Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.		
TROOPS OF THE LINE.												
Mhow Division, Bombay Army	1	379	1	474	3	282	1 & 2 Cos.	730	4	2,418		
Gwalior District	...	...	1	420	4	342	1 & 3 Cos.	829	2	1,417		
Saugor District	...	...	1	305	...	...	3 Cos.	175	1 & 4 Cos.	978		
LOCAL CORPS UNDER CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.												
Central India Horse, Bhopal Battalion, Malwa Bheel Corps	...	...	2	306	...	...	...	...	2 & 4 Cos.	1,028		
Augur, Goona, Sohore, and Sirdarpore	...	...	5	2,195	7	624	2 & 8 Cos.	1,734	10	6,441		
Grand total	1	370	5	2,195	7	624	2 & 8 Cos.	1,734	10	6,441		

The whole consists of—

- 7 Batteries European Artillery.
- 1 European Cavalry Regiment.
- 2 Regiments and 8 Companies European Infantry.
- 5 Do. Native Cavalry.
- 10 Do. do. Infantry, mustering 11,373 men, of whom 2,737 are Europeans.

265. The health of the troops has been, on the whole, good.

Sporadic cases of cholera were numerous, but there has been no epidemic.

266. The Corps, Central India Horse, have been reviewed during the year; the 1st, under command of Captain Bradford, at Goona, by Brigadier-General Chamberlain, and the 2nd at Augur, under Captain Martin, by Major-General Adams, C.B., Commanding Mhow Division. Both corps were pronounced in thorough efficiency. They are admirably mounted and equipped. Detachments are at Mundisore and the chief places in Malwa, and their presence contributes in no light degree to the order now so generally prevalent. They hold the Agra and Bombay Road in security from Indore to Budderwas, 230 miles. Colonel Hughes, Officiating Commandant, quitted the force in February last for the Command of the Punjab Frontier Force, and was succeeded by Colonel Browne, V.C., C.B., of the Guides.

267. The Bhopal Battalion is in good order, being a well-drilled body of men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, who has for many years held the Command, went to England on medical certificate last November, and was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Ousely, now in Command.

268. Captain Bannerman, Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, represents his regiment to be greatly undermanned for the duties they have to perform; practically, for months together, the Adjutant is the only officer

Central India Horse.

Bhopal Battalion.

Malwa Bheel Corps.

at head-quarters. The Commandant, being Bheel Agent, has a large political charge, which necessitates his frequent absence from Sirdarpore.

The Deputy Bheel Agent at Maunpore, 40 miles distant, has also extensive duties, and his connection with the corps is in name only; he never joins it.

An active Subaltern would be useful to the public service, and the experience of the Bheels and people of the country which he might gain would make his services valuable. The pay of the men per mensem* is

* 167 @ Rupees 6-8 per mensem.

333 @ " 5-8 " "

hardly sufficient for subsistence, and with the high prices which have become normal in Malwa, there is no doubt

service in the corps is losing its attraction.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Section I.—Surveys.

269. No. I. Topographical Survey party, Gwalior Circle, under Lieutenant Strahan, R.E., surveyed in detail 830 square miles in the

Gwalior State, 2,607 square miles being ready to be taken up during the next and following field seasons.

The proceedings of the survey in the Goona District were delayed, and eventually stopped, by the prevalence of sickness and want.

The Rewah and Bundelund Topographical Survey party, under Lieutenant Riddell, R. E., have surveyed 13,312 square miles during the year under report.

The excellent maps of this survey, issued on the scale of 1 inch to the mile, have been of much use.

270. *Frontier Surveys and demarcations and boundary disputes.*—A boundary dispute between Dhar and Indore has been taken up by the Bheel Agent, but the Dhar Durbar having asked for time to search for proofs, it is still pending.

No progress has been made in the settlement of boundary disputes in West Malwa. Captain Luard, the Boundary Officer, was engaged for months in the early part of last season on an extended boundary between Meywar and Holkar, which has been for years in dispute in a country of hill and jungle, difficult of access and most insalubrious. Captain Luard's health broke down, and he was obliged to leave for England in October, and no successor was applied till after the working season.

271. The Bheel Agent reports the demarcation by Lieutenant Barr, 33rd Regiment, of the boundary between Ali Rajpore and the Dhar Pergunnah, a distance of about 24 miles. Lieutenant Barr disposed of four disputes with tact and judgment, both parties concerned having acquiesced in his decision.

272. An attempt was made by the Indore Durbar to possess itself of a village at the foot of the Vindhya in the Maunpore Pergunnah; but as it had been made over in 1844 to the British Government by Seindhia, the claim was thrown out. Including this, two boundary disputes were adjusted in the Deputy Bheel Agency.

273. Thirty-five boundary cases were settled by Captain Temple in Bhopal. The number would have been greater, but for the delay caused by the Gwalior Durbar.

274. The boundary dispute in the direction of the Mogree River, between Holkar and Burwanee, which was investigated by the Political Agent of Nimar in 1863, is still unsettled. Its speedy adjustment is very desirable, as unsettlement leads to quarrels between the two States, and the Bheel Agent reports that the Indore authorities have lately been carrying off Burwanee subjects and cattle from the disputed tract.

275. The village of Dutwarra in Burwanee, originally conferred on the Dewan of the Indore State in jagheer, had fallen into the hands of Holkar, who asserted a right of sovereignty over it.

The Government of India have, however, decided that the village be re-vested in the Dewan of Burwanee, and cannot be held otherwise. Neither party is satisfied with the decision. Holkar can hardly hold jagheer of a petty State, and his presence causes anxiety, and he is anxious to assert sovereignty.

SECTION II.—*Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

276. The annexed Table gives the statistics of the Dispensaries in Malwa, Bhopal, and Gwalior for the year under report :—

NUMBER AND LOCALITY.				DURING 1868-69.			
				Number of patients admitted.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Cost.
No.	<i>(I.—Under British supervision.)</i>						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
8	Malwa Dispensaries ...	...	...	25,537	156	4,885	10,380 11 8
5	Bhopal ...	...	...	11,888	51	3,777	3,055 0 4
5	Gwalior ...	...	...	15,674	127	1,014	7,673 14 6
	Total ...			56,099	334	9,676	21,109 10 6
	<i>(II.—Not under British supervision.)</i>						
6	Two in Western Malwa ...	...	...	13,365	343	1,014	5,322 8 3
	Two in Bheel Agency ..	...	...		
	Two in Deputy Bheel Agency...	...	...		
	Grand total ...			69,464	677	10,690	26,432 2 9

277. Dr. Beaumont, the Superintendent, Malwa Dispensaries, reports favourably of the working of these institutions during the year, more especially of that in the city of Oojein, through which 7,490 patients passed. This result is due to the ability and kindness of Native Doctor Wamun Rao Moreshwur, who has thoroughly gained the confidence and good will of the people.

278. The Charitable Hospital in the station of Indore, which is under the immediate and watchful supervision of Dr. Beaumont, has treated 4,012 out-patients and 439 in-patients.

This institution is deservedly held in high estimation throughout the province. People travel long distances to consult Dr. Beaumont, whose skill and kindness are alike proverbial. In operations of the eye he has been very successful.

During the year a valuable addition has been made to the building; separate huts have been erected for the reception of persons suffering from infectious and contagious diseases. Prior to this there was no place for them save under the roof with other patients.

Dr. Beaumont also supervises and visits the Dispensary in the city of Indore, which has received nearly 4,000 patients.

279. The Superintendent's remarks on vaccination deserve attention. Small-pox holds terrible sway in Malwa. Maharaja Holkar, not long since, told me that the mortality amongst his subjects from this disease during this year had been by thousands. Vaccination is checked in Malwa through our want of means to supply sufficient vaccinators to move about from village to village; without it is thus brought home to the doors of the people, they are too apathetic to

give the subject thought. Dr. Beaumont is right in his view that prejudice, active prejudice, against the operation is on the decline: may be in the next generation it will die out, but there remains the indifference to adopt preventive measures of protection against a disease to which people from generation to generation have been liable. The only remedy is in perseverance; though slow, it is sure.

There are but 8 Vaccinators for all Malwa; 4,710 operations are recorded, of which 4,024 were successful.

280. The benefits of these beneficent institutions are curtailed for want of money. The liberality of Maharaja Holkar in this respect is conspicuous; his contribution is Rupees 6,000 per annum, or nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ the realizations; efforts will be made to induce the other States to increase their subscriptions, but in none of them is there lack of interest.

Colonel Meade, in the warm desire he has to support the Dispensaries, has supplied deficiencies from time to time, to the utmost extent in his power, from charitable funds and other sources.

Dr. Beaumont's zealous efforts in the welfare of these institutions merit cordial acknowledgment. The benevolent care of Dr. Wamun Rao Gopal, of the Charitable Hospital at Indore, has been frequently commended.

281. The Political Agent in Western Malwa recommends that the Dispensary at Augur should be placed under charge of the medical officer there, and brings to notice the praiseworthy action of Dr. Keegan, 1st Central India Horse, in voluntarily devoting his attention to its supervision. Practically, the medical officer at Augur has always taken on himself this duty without remuneration, for the funds have not admitted of any being passed to him.

It is desirable that some compensation should be paid the officer who gives his ability and time to this work, and directly it is possible to do so, an assignment will be made for the purpose.

282. The dispensary at Goona has been repaired and enlarged, Scindhia having supplied the necessary funds.

One thousand one hundred and ninety-seven patients passed through the institution during the year, and 889 persons were vaccinated by Dr. Odevaine, through whose zeal and ability much good has been effected.

This Dispensary is mainly supported by the grant of Rupees 1,000 yearly from Scindhia. The Government of India has authorized the supply of European medicines, free of charge. Goona being on the high road, many travellers, British subjects, and others, seek medical relief *en route*.

283. Maharaja Scindhia supports a Dispensary between Gwalior and Morar at a yearly expense of Rupees 3,200, and contributes Rupees 1,000 to the institution at Bhilsa, and Rupees 640 to that at Seepree. His Highness' contributions in support of these excellent institutions is liberal.

284. In Bhopal there are five Dispensaries handsomely supported by the Begum and her Tributaries.

285. The Chief of Jhabooh has very willingly placed the Dispensaries within his State under the supervision of Dr. Beaumont. The Deputy Bheel Agent speaks well of the effect of the Dispensaries under

him, and the Raja of Dhar always exhibits a lively interest in those in his State.

286. No Returns have been received from Bundelund of the condition of the eight Dispensaries in that province.

287. In Gwalior and Malwa (including Bhopal) the Dispensaries vaccinated 10,694, treated as in and out-door patients 69,464, of whom 677 died. The total cost of the establishments was Rupees 26,432, or annas 6-10 per head.

288. It is due to the medical officers generally, who are connected with these civilizing institutions, whether by the receipt of a trivial allowance, or by affording aid unremunerated, to say that, by their humanity and exertions, an amount of good is done which cannot be computed, and that, too, in a way so silent and unobtrusive as to be little known beyond the circle in which they live, though adding broadly to the comfort of the people of India, and our good name with them.

Section III.—Stud.

289. There are three Arab Stallions attached to the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, and two to the 1st. Colonel Probyn reports the produce in Malwa to be very undersized. He attributes this to the inferiority of the mares brought to be covered.

A stallion has been sent to the Superintendent of Rutlam, in the hope that the Rajpoots on the borders, who have a fine race of mares, will bring them to be covered.

Gradually the zemindars are bringing their best mares, but for a long time they feared that by doing so some lien would be put on the produce.

This fear is being dispelled; there are many handsome foals about the province, and though smaller in size than could be desired, improvement may be fairly looked for.

The east mares of the Central India Horse are offered in foal to the zemindars on favourable terms, and this will tend to improve the breed. Horses since the mutiny have been both scarce and inferior. Several of the produce of the stallions are now in the ranks of the Central India Horse.

CHAPTER XI.

CONCLUSION.

290. Colonel Meade left Indore, on medical certificate, for England, 7th March last, on which date I had the honor to assume charge of the Central India Agency to officiate during his absence. Major-General Chamberlain at the same time relieved me of the Officiating Political Agency at Gwalior.

291. Colonel Showers had charge of the Gwalior Agency from May till November, while I was absent in England.

292. Major Willoughby Osborne, Political Agent in Bhopal, and Captain Bannerman, Bheel Agent, also went home on sick leave

in March; their appointments being held during their absence by Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, 1st Assistant, and Captain Cadell, Deputy Bheel Agent.

293. Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson had long occupied the onerous post of 1st Assistant, to the entire satisfaction of Colonel Meade, who has frequently brought his merits to the notice of the Government of India. Captain Berkeley, 2nd Assistant, who has served in the department for several years with efficiency, succeeded to the Officiating 1st Assistantship.

294. The political duties throughout Central India have been performed in a manner to merit favourable notice, but special commendation is due to Dr. Stratton, Political Agent in Bundelcund, for the labour and perseverance with which he has striven to suppress the Humeerpore outlaws; his capture of the daring leader Ruggonath Sing was a valuable service.

295. Major Lester and Captain Mayne, the Cantonment Magistrates of Mhow and Morar, who are also Judges of Small Cause Courts, have discharged the very heavy duties which fall to them in those large cantonments with zeal and ability.

296. In the Public Works Department, it gives me much pleasure to record the high sense Colonel Meade entertained of the ability which Lieutenant-Colonel Cadell, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Agent of the Governor General in the department, has displayed in the onerous office he fills.

297. Captain Falconnet, Ex-Engineer at Mhow, has done difficult work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

298. The following officers also merit favourable notice:—

Major A. Francis, Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road.

Captain E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, Nowgong.

Mr. Parker, Gwalior Fortress.

„ Owen, Bundelcund Road Division.

„ Gilbert, Gwalior do. do.

INDORE RESIDENCY, }
The 27th Sept. 1869. }

(Sd.) H. D. DALY,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., C. I.

APPENDICES.

in March; their appointments being held during their absence by Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, 1st Assistant, and Captain Cadell, Deputy Bheel Agent.

293. Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson had long occupied the onerous post of 1st Assistant, to the entire satisfaction of Colonel Meade, who has frequently brought his merits to the notice of the Government of India. Captain Berkeley, 2nd Assistant, who has served in the department for several years with efficiency, succeeded to the Officiating 1st Assistantship.

294. The political duties throughout Central India have been performed in a manner to merit favourable notice, but special commendation is due to Dr. Stratton, Political Agent in Bundelcund, for the labour and perseverance with which he has striven to suppress the Humeerpore outlaws; his capture of the daring leader Ruggonath Sing was a valuable service.

295. Major Lester and Captain Mayne, the Cantonment Magistrates of Mhow and Morar, who are also Judges of Small Cause Courts, have discharged the very heavy duties which fall to them in those large cantonments with zeal and ability.

296. In the Public Works Department, it gives me much pleasure to record the high sense Colonel Meade entertained of the ability which Lieutenant-Colonel Cadell, R. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Agent of the Governor General in the department, has displayed in the onerous office he fills.

297. Captain Falconnet, Ex-Engineer at Mhow, has done difficult work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

298. The following officers also merit favourable notice :—

Major A. Francis, Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road.

Captain E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, Nowgong.

Mr. Parker, Gwalior Fortress.

„ Owen, Bundelcund Road Division.

„ Gilbert, Gwalior do. do.

INDORE RESIDENCY, }
The 27th Sept. 1869. }

(Sd.) H. D. DALY,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., C. I.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GWALIOR AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

Drought and Famine.—The severe drought which visited nearly all Scindia's Northern Districts has been the principal event of the past year, bringing misery to many thousands, death to numbers, and difficulties to all.

2. It is impossible to estimate the distress which must have been experienced in the outlying districts, but judging from what has occurred in the immediate vicinity, and taking as a guide or index the suffering known to exist on the line of the Agra and Bombay Road, there is sufficient evidence to lead to a just appreciation of the miseries endured far off, where few helping hands have been stretched forth to save life, or to lessen in any degree the pangs of hunger. Officials safe from the eye of authority are not likely to have exerted themselves in a manner foreign to their nature and opposed to their habits.

3. The year 1868 was ushered in under certain adverse circumstances as respects the poorer classes, agricultural as well as industrial. The khureef crop of 1867 had been seriously injured by the excessive rains. Jowar, hajra, kungnee, Indian corn, and the other pulses, the staple food of the lower orders, had suffered to an extent materially disturbing the usual prices, whilst fodder was almost entirely destroyed by rot. The latter portion of the year 1867 and the early months of 1868 witnessed a series of unusual and violent storms, and their continuance throughout the spring at one time threatened the wheat harvest. The out-turn was fair.

4. In the middle of June the monsoon set in, and throughout July continued with such fullness, as to emulate its predecessor, which was known as a "punkal," or water famine. This cognomen is by no means inappropriate, for the crops at such seasons are destroyed by being subjected to the injurious influences so fatal to all crops but rice, *viz.*, a hot sun with an excessively steamy atmosphere, the stalk or roots meanwhile being feet or inches under water according to the lay of land.

5. August and the earlier days of September, so full of importance to the husbandman, brought but a sky of brass. Day after day the clouds long looked and hoped for never came. Warm and even hot winds took their place, and near forty most important days passed away without rain. The earth was iron, unimpressionable to the plough. Prices* rose rapidly.

* *Appendix XVI.*

See Morar Price Current, 1867-68 and 1868-69.

6. In the middle of September some refreshing showers certainly gave hopes. A few beegals of land were turned up, but the young crops soon sickened and died from want of moisture, and instead of a breadth of land lying under cultivation, there were only a few patches of vegetable life around the wells or on the fringes of running streams. The cattle were turned loose to pick what they could from the burnt-up crops, and the prospect of famine stared many in the face.

7. Early in October an exodus set in for Malwa. The report of abundant rains and of a bumper harvest in that part of the country had fallen on the ears of the despairing multitude in their starving homes. Streams of men, women, and children with their few household goods were seen traversing the country day and night bound for the land of promise. In this conjuncture the Durbar saw the necessity for at once putting a stop to the depopulation of the northern districts. Promises of assistance were circulated under a Notification dated 9th September 1868, and the temporary withdrawal of the restrictions upon the purchase, export, and import of grain tended to re-assure the ryots. The exodus ceased.

8. What has actually been done in the matter of general relief will *never* be known. But it is entirely due to Colonel Daly's influence that Scindia visited portions of the afflicted districts of Sikurwaree, Towrghar, Gohud, and Bhind. The impression left upon his mind will be found in the memorandum he penned immediately after his tour (see supplement).

9. In the *Gwalior Gazette*, No. 9, dated 28th February 1869, orders were issued to the Soobhas of Gwalior, Esaghur, Jhansee, and Nurwur to raise subscriptions sufficient to feed the poor for six months, and to head the subscription lists with a Government donation of Rupees 4,000. The *Gazette* No. 17, dated 25th April 1869, states:— "The Government Treasury is paying away thousands of rupees for the benefit of the starving poor." Measures have lately been taken for granting relief in the Lushkur, and a general subscription has been raised for the purpose; but as regards the bulk of the population, we know nothing. Nothing is vouchsafed as to remissions of revenue or sums actually disbursed. An enquiry upon the subject for insertion in this Report met with a promise for a full exposition in time for that of next year.

10. In dealings with Government, Scindia has been very liberal. Although importing grass from beyond Seepree for the use of his own mounted branches, and compelled to order superfluous cattle to Malwa, he at once responded to the application for assistance preferred by the General Officer Commanding at Morar. Six (6) lakhs of bundles of grass were at once *given* to the Commissariat, and the best and largest grass land at disposal, known as the Soorwaee roond, distant about 14 miles from Seepree, was made over to Government free of charge. In a fair season this preserve turns out some millions of bundles of grass, and this year held a fair supply. Two squadrons of the 1st Bengal Cavalry were accordingly moved to Seepree in October, followed by C.-F. Royal Horse Artillery in December.

11. The removal of any portion of the artillery being only temporary, purchases of forage were made through the Commissariat at Agra, Cawnpore, Etawah, and even Lucknow, for eight months' supply. The cost of the grass now under consumption stands at some very high figure.

C.-F. Royal Horse Artillery returned to Morar in February last, but the squadrons, 1st Bengal Cavalry, will remain at Seepree until after the monsoon. They are fairly, if not fully, supplied with forage.

12. There has not been any difficulty about grain in cantonments. Considering all things, prices have remained at fair rates, but this is in some degree due to an arrangement entered into with the contractor of weighing dues to supply grain, whenever necessary, at a rate not below that of the Lushkur and Gwalior price current. The grain merchants prefer the Morar market to that of the Lushkur, where heavy town dues are levied.

13. Owing to the very extensive public works under construction in the fortress, Gwalior, in Morar, and on the roads, employment is always to be found for able-bodied of both sexes. It is sad to contemplate what the condition of these workpeople would have now been had they not had the means of earning food. Charity displayed at Seepree and Goonah may be accepted as some index of general distress.

14. At the former station, people pressed by starvation first presented themselves in January. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, 1st Bengal Cavalry, established a private relief house. The news of food being given gratis spread like wild fire. Numbers flocked into the station from the surrounding villages, and organized measures of relief became imperative. The garrison was small (as per margin), but every one subscribed, men as well as officers, and the Sudder Bazaar traders responded to the liberal example set them.

C.-F. Royal Horse Artillery.
2 Cos., 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.
2 Squadrons, 1st Bengal Cavalry.
Detail, 8th Native Infantry.

15. Feeding-houses, hospitals, places of shelter for very aged, &c., were arranged for, and some 700 people have been fed daily, who otherwise might have starved in all probability. Cases of starvation are *believed* not to have been unfrequent, skeletons were found occasionally by officers shooting around the station, and deaths from the same cause occurred amongst those who had managed to reach the station in the last stage of hunger. An officer writing thence early in April says:—
“I am unable to describe the distressing sight. They are more or less naked, or in filthy rags, emaciated to a degree, and look more like starved beasts than human beings. It is perfectly sickening to see the abject appearance of the beggars about the place.”

16. The sacrifice to personal feelings and comfort necessary to the superintendence of the pauper arrangements met with most hearty response from the officers of Seepree, and testimony is borne to the exertions of Sergeant Cummings, Department Public Works. The interest taken by him is described as especially praiseworthy. Undeterred by small-pox, filth, heat, and other abominations, he has given his spare time and energies in the service of these unfortunate people, thereby tending materially to their comfort.

17. The operations of the fund will be found in Appendix XXIV. The Maharaja Sciudia subscribed Rupees 1,000, and is ready to add thereto. Further, His Highness gave a grant of Rupees 2,000 for the purpose of building a serae; but skilled labour is a necessity, and after deducting for that and for material, the balance at the disposal of the fund will be small.

18. Government has given a grant of Rupees 2,000, and the Department Public Works employ all able-bodied people in the works at the Amolah Ghaut on the Sind River and on the road thereto. About

250 people have been employed for the last three months in repairing the cantonment roads.

19. An appeal has been made to the residents of Morar on behalf of the Seepree poor, for it is feared that the distress will be much increased when the monsoon sets in.

20. The affairs of the Goonah poor-house are not known, but will doubtlessly be detailed by Captain Bradford.

21. The Jhansie poor-house has received support from the Maharaja to the extent of a donation of Rupees 500, and a monthly subscription of Rupees 150 up to the 1st March last, from which date it was doubled; and will be continued as long as necessary.

22. To the Agra poor-house Scindia sent a donation of Rupees 300. An indirect claim was preferred by the Secretary for the support of people representing themselves as Gwalior subjects. Scindia not unnaturally denied his liability, upon the broad ground that, if a Chief was held responsible for the support of asserted subjects, no treasury could stand the drain.

23. *Scindia's illness.*—Scindia's severe illness was the next event of importance. The Maharaja passed the very hottest months of the year chiefly under canvass, exercising his army, returning to the Lushkur palace on the setting in of the rains.

In the end of July serious indisposition showed itself, and from the description furnished of his appearance and symptoms, it was evidently unsafe to allow the Court Hukeems to continue to ply their nostrums. Scindia was accordingly urged by message to avail himself of the services of British medical officers. He consented, for he felt himself becoming worse daily. Surgeon-Major Macbeth, Superintending Staff Surgeon-Major, Gwalior Circle, Surgeon Murphy, Royal Artillery, Morar, and Assistant Surgeon Cameron, Residency Surgeon, accompanied by Colonel Showers and myself, visited Scindia by special invitation. We found him lying on a bed on an open terrace in the garden of the Lushkur palace, surrounded by his intimate Sirdars and attendants, and under the care of sundry physicians, who had been summoned from Delhi, Agra, and elsewhere. Emaciated, pale, and so weak as hardly to be able to lift himself in his bed, voice all but inaudible, pulse small and low, it was clear that not one hour too soon had he adopted the only course open to recovery. His appearance and symptoms led the gentlemen above named to an almost immediate conclusion as to the nature of his ailment.

24. Nothing was concealed from him; nothing was exaggerated. He was informed that he suffered from a disease which had hastened, if it had not actually been the cause of, the death of the Maharaja Golab Sing of Cashmere. After learning from the principal hukeem the treatment which had been prescribed, it was pointed out to His Highness that sandal wood and other such stimulants aggravated, instead of mitigating, his sufferings, and that it remained for his decision whether to continue their use, or to give himself up to the English School of medicine, but fairly to understand that, if he placed himself in the hands of the medical officers, he must pledge himself to abstain from taking any medicines, or partaking of any food or nourishment, except such as they might approve.

25. With characteristic quickness of decision he at once severed the Gordian knot by committing himself entirely to the hands of the English officers, and in order to be near them, he proposed that a house should be rented for him in cantonments. Colonel Showers, Officiating Political Agent, very kindly placed the Residency at his disposal, and the following morning the patient arrived and was placed under treatment.

26. The hopes held out to him were amply verified. In the course of a few days there was a marked improvement. Day by day conviction was forced upon the mind of the Maharaja and his attendants of the extreme danger through which he was then passing successfully. By mid August His Highness was sufficiently recovered to be able to perform the customary bathing ceremonies, and the moment of contact of sun and moon in eclipse on the 18th August was the auspicious time fixed by the Court astrologers.

27. The Brahmins, who had busied themselves with incantations and religious observances, whilst the medical officers did the business part, reaped the full benefit of their labours. Large presents were given to them. The English medical officers were not forgotten, and Scindia's gratitude is always evinced in the pleasure it affords him to see them.

His Highness was grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for the kind and constant enquiries by telegram.

28. *Scindia's tour*.—Scindia determined to make a tour partly for the benefit of his health and partly for religious purposes; but owing to the excessive heat, he was unable to leave his capital until the 21st September. Accompanied by Captain C. Martin, Commandant, 2nd Central India Horse, visits were made to Cawnpore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Bhitoor, and Bindrabun, and at one time it was in contemplation to make a tour of the Punjab, thence to Dwarka, Bombay, and Poonah, returning *via* Calcutta after a visit to Ceylon: but returning hurriedly to Gwalior to meet the Agent of the Governor General, who had come to say good-bye to His Highness before proceeding on furlough to Europe, the Maharaja gave up all idea of further travels on learning of the difficulties developed by the drought.

29. During the Maharaja's absence the management of the State was entrusted to the Dewan, Gunput Rao Khurkhur, acting under the advice of the Political Agent. The "Chotah Maharaja," Ranajee Scindia, conducted State ceremonies, and was, to a certain extent, instructed in the affairs of Government. The boy is very uncommunicative, and apparently does not understand sufficient Oordoo to carry on a conversation. His studies are said to be carefully conducted. They comprise Persian, Hindce, Mahrattee, and English. As noticed in last year's Report, there is no one competent to impart an English education (except, perhaps, Major Michael Filose, Director of Public Instruction), and the time is fast passing away in which real substantial progress is likely to be made.

30. *Administration*.—Of late the Maharaja has given much attention to business. He has formally "taken charge" both of the civil and military administrations. It is essentially a formal announcement, for literally nothing is done without his knowledge and approval. The pay of the cavalry is about to be raised from 22 to 24 Chandowree Rupees.

31. In the transaction of business I have closely adopted the course pursued by my predecessor. Received with stereotyped formality,

one feels that it ends there, and that there are no bars to discussion. Subjects which would drag on for weeks and months, but for the freedom afforded in personal interviews, are settled in as many hours and days.

I am satisfied that Scindia is misunderstood by the English public generally, who only see him under the disadvantage of State ceremonies.

32. At this moment there are no matters of any particular importance pending between the two Governments. The Morar cantonment and Ghunsangwee exchange questions, so long under discussion, may be said to be concluded, as very recently Scindia gave his consent to the valuation placed on his Ghunsangwee holdings by Captain Jamieson, 4th Hyderabad Infantry, the British arbitrator between the Gwalior and Hyderabad Durbars, and Government has assented to the Durbar's terms regarding the former. There remains but to execute a Treaty for the transfer of land.

33. *Extradition, &c.*—There is evident soreness on the part of the Durbar in the matter of the surrender of criminals and attendance of witnesses, and I am not astonished at it, for during my short tenure of Office I have been struck by the marked difference in the attitude assumed by British Courts when demanding and when being called upon to deliver up. In the former case the application is sharp, short, and decisive, and the period for hearing the case is sometimes fixed for a date when the witnesses could not possibly reach the Court. When the Durbar asks for a criminal, it is required to establish to the full the proof demanded in Act VII. of 1854. Sometimes the Durbar will surrender readily, and at other times the reverse. They now almost accept Act VII. as applicable to themselves, and ask for further proof of guilt. This is natural, as the system is void of reciprocity. In their relations with other Durbars they are still more difficult to deal with, and sometimes will fence applications and questions with most insufficient excuses.

34. But I venture to think the Durbar has good grounds for grievance in the treatment they receive at the hands of the overseers and contractors employed by the Department Public Works and Post Office on the Agra and Bombay Road. Men, chiefly British subjects, are constantly in collision with the District authorities, whom they treat with sovereign contempt. The ægis of protection afforded to British subjects in Native States is right well understood. Treading upon the difficulties attending settlement of such cases, they seize carts, grass, grain, wood; in fact, do much as they like, for they are safe from seizure, and treat the Soobah's summons as so much waste paper.

35. If the accused parties are desired to attend this Court, it could only be done to the detriment of the public service. On the other hand, the Durbar will not press cases where jurisdiction is not in their own hands. Consequently, in most instances the offenders escape punishment. I am aware that Native States are denied the right of trying British subjects; but under certain restrictions the rule might be suspended with advantage, and each year furnishes additional reasons for the necessity of arriving at some decision upon extraditorial, international, and interjurisdictional questions.

36. *Duties performed by Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.*—The elaborate Appendices (I. to VIII.) attached to this Report will fully explain the amount of work falling to the Cantonment Magistrate in his double capacity of Magistrate and Judge of Small Cause Court. It would tax the energy of most men to discharge those duties efficiently, but in addition he has to conduct those of Bazaar Master, Treasury Officer, Secretary, Cantonment Fund, and is responsible to the Officer Commanding the District in matters relating to sanitation and conservancy.

37. The following abstract of Civil and Criminal cases represents the strides of litigation and crime:—

YEAR.	CIVIL.			CRIMINAL.			Grand total.
	Registered suits.	Execution of decrees.	Total.	Registered trials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
1867-68 ...	305	101	406	180	1,184	1,364	1,770 .
1868-69 ...	469	176	645	208	5,323	5,531	6,176
Increase ...	164	75	239	28	4,139	4,167	4,406
Decrease ...							

38. I should state that this Return does not tally exactly with that in the Appendices I. and III., as the calculation was not made for the exact periods of the official year, but the statement is correct and significant. The causes of excessive increase under criminal miscellaneous are not known, probably in some measure due to the scarcity and consequent distress amongst the lower orders.

39. The following Statement, showing the comparative average of duration and cost of suits compared with the preceding year, is creditable to Captain Mayne:—

YEAR.	CIVIL JUSTICE.			CRIMINAL JUSTICE.	
	Undisposed suits.	Duration of suits.	Cost of suits.	Undisposed cases.	Duration of cases.
			Rs. a. p.		
1867-68 ...	16	9.07	5 3 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	3.08
1868-69 ...	...	4.29	3 13 11	...	1.46

The state of Lieutenant-Colonel Wright's health in 1867-68 doubtlessly prevented his getting through his work properly, and consequently increased the averages.

40. The community of Morar labour under the serious disadvantage of there being no Civil Court open to them for the disposal of suits regarding immovable property. Captain Mayne in a Report to this Office states as follows:—*Paragraph 4.*—In execution of decrees by sale of immovable property on which exists a mortgage, the Agent of the Governor General for Central India has decided in letter No. 361, dated 3rd March 1869, that in cases of sale of immovable property attached under decrees upon which exists a mortgage, the provisions of the Circulars from the Sudder Dewanny Adalat dated 10th June 1842 and 21st May 1847 should be carried out: these direct that notice should merely be given at the time of the sale of the existence of such lien. I apprehend that these provisions were intended for places where the mortgagee could obtain redress, but no exception seems to have been made. Here at Morar the Small Cause Court is the only Civil Court, and its powers are limited to hearing suits up to Rupees 500 for cash only; it, consequently, has no jurisdiction in claims affecting immovable property, and the mortgagee is literally without protection. In my letter No. 5C., dated 6th February 1869, I brought the subject to the notice of the Agent of the Governor General, and suggested that, in the event of an Assistant Political Agent or Assistant Magistrate being appointed, the Small Cause Court Judge should be invested with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen under Section 51 of Act XI. of 1865. The extra increase of litigation consequent on the enlarging population urgently calls for some measure of the sort being adopted.”

41. With regard to Seepree, the Agent of the Governor General recommended so far back as 1864 (No. 2G., dated 7th December 1864,) that the Cantonment Magistrate of Morar should visit that station twice a year for the purpose of disposing of cases demanding judicial investigation; but although approved by Government (Financial Department letter No. 4194, dated 31st December 1864), it has been found impracticable (lately) to give effect to the measure, consequent upon the excessively heavy work at Morar.

42. Last September Captain Mayne attempted to conform to the instructions, but he had hardly reached that station when he was summoned back by telegram to investigate a murder case, and was unable to revisit Seepree until January, and then only for so short a time as to render his visit practically useless. All important cases are dealt with at Morar, but to the great inconvenience of the parties concerned and at an expense to Government.

43. *Morar Cantonment Police.*—With the Cantonment Police this Office has no concern, but they merit the disgrace of never having afforded the faintest clue to a most barefaced murder. On the 28th-29th September last a villager who had brought grain for sale was murdered in the middle of the grain market on a bright moon-light night surrounded by bunneahs, cart, and mule-men. From the pools of blood on the ground, on a sack of wheat on a cart, and on the cart wheel itself, it is plain there must have been a struggle for life, but yet no alarm was given, and the body was found in its sleep of death long after daybreak. This much is positively known; the Policeman who should have been on duty.

at the Mundee gate was absent, and the head of the Police had fever that night and did not make his usual rounds. It is shocking to think that a life was taken in a crowded market-place, and that the murderers have hitherto escaped detection.

44. *Morar Jail*.—The jail is altogether unsuitable. The position is bad, being surrounded by houses, and the wards are insufficiently ventilated. Another year should not lapse without the commencement of a new building capable of affording full and airy accommodation. Provision is also necessary for the safe custody of European vagrants (Act XIX. of 1868 not yet given the force of law) and of judgment debtors. An application by a Court out of jurisdiction for arrest in execution of a decree could not be enforced for want of accommodation suitable to the debtor's comfort and safety.

45. In some few instances where European vagrants have had to be dealt with in a summary manner by the Magistrate in his capacity of Justice of the Peace, it has been necessary to call in the assistance of an European Guard. Lieutenant-Colonel Furneaux, Commanding 103rd Royal Fusiliers, has, with his accustomed courtesy, invariably granted an escort and permitted the vagrants to be accommodated in his regimental guard.

46. *Gwalior Political Treasury*.—Adverting to the labours of the Cantonment Magistrate, I think the work of the Political Agent's Treasury claims notice; the transactions are as extensive and probably more multifarious than most Treasuries. A detailed Statement is furnished in Appendix XVII. exhibiting—

Under receipts	...	...	..	17 headings.
Under disbursements	...	...	...	22 do.

The transactions are increasing rapidly as herewith exemplified :

		Receipts.			Disbursements.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Year 1867-68	...	48,80,316	4	5	48,55,439	0	11
Do. 1868-69	...	57,41,939	11	8	57,89,559	15	10
		8,61,623	7	3	9,34,120	14	11

that is to say, an increase in—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts of	...	...	...	8,61,623	7	3
Disbursements	...	...	...	9,34,120	14	11

47. The cash remittances received from Agra and Calcutta, amounting to Rupees 31,23,000, have been very carefully conducted, not one pie wrong, not one rupee doubtful. The other main sources of receipts are in supply bills, transfer remittances, and miscellaneous.

48. The payments to the Department Public Works alone amounted to Rupees 25,85,000.

There are four Divisions—

- 1st Gwalior Division.
- 2nd Gwalior Division.
- Gwalior Road Division.
- Agra and Bombay Road, Northern Division.

Cheques for sums of not less than (10) ten Rupees have to be cashed on presentation, and no less than 2,345 cheques were cashed last year. Each

divisional account has to be kept separately, as have also the miscellaneous payments made by this department, so that the Treasury in its relations with the Department Public Works has to undertake an intricate system of book-keeping.

The other items of general disbursement do not call for any special remark.

49. *Currency Notes*.—The issue of Currency Notes has reached Rupees 1,53,000, being an increase over that of 1867-68 by Rupees 76,800. Purchase is almost exclusively confined to Morar.

50. *Judicial and other Law Stamps*.—There has been an increase in the sale of judicial and other law stamps amounting to Rupees 838-2, the total being Rupees 5,817-14.

51. *Postage Stamps*.—Under this head there is an increase of Rupees—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Private postage stamps	...	...	...	...	1,031	11	6
Service ditto	...	...	...	...	469	1	0

Independent of the above, this Treasury has supplied service postage stamps to the Durbar of the (*pro forma*) value of Rupees 3,000.

52. *Telegraph Stamps*.—The sale of Telegraph Stamps commenced last February, and the value thereof has reached Rupees 565.

53. *Registration Fees*.—Registration fees show an increase of Rupees 114.

54. *Tullabana*.—Under this head Rupees 197-14.

55. For the last eight years the duties of this Treasury may be said to have been conducted by Moonshee Fakhrooddeen, Head Clerk. The whole labour of the details and their correct working rest with him individually, and nothing could be better than the able and admirable manner in which he discharges his duties. As proving his aptitude for business, it is due to him to state that the whole of the accounts up to and for the 31st March 1869 ending the official year have been duly passed in full by the Comptroller General of Accounts.

56. He is especially brought under the notice of the Officiating Agent of the Governor General for the favour of the consideration of Government, as per Resolution in the Foreign Department No. 1415, dated 19th August 1867, and the Secretary of State's despatch regarding the promotion of natives of ability and character.

57. *Morar Native Free School*.—A Free School exists at Morar, of which I can find no mention in the Administration Reports of the Central India Agency, and I am, I regret to say, unable to furnish any satisfactory information as to when or by whom it was established. Probably it is in some way connected with that instituted by the Rev. Mr. Birch in 1863-64 for Eurasians attached to Native corps and establishments; but nothing can be learnt as to what became of the school-room towards the building of which Government gave a grant of Rupees 855 in 1865-66 (Chapter V., page 61, Central India Agency Report, 1865-66).

58. The present school has for the last two years been under the superintendence of the Rev. A. Robinson, M. A., Chaplain, through

whose exertions it has struggled on, supported by the bounty of the officers of the garrison.

59. Last year a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the Sudder Bazar was held for the purpose of placing it on a sound footing. Donations were given amounting to Rupees 570, and the monthly subscriptions were increased from Rupees 45 to Rupees 80. The credit of this movement is chiefly due to Baboos Nobin Chunder and Judoonath Chowdry.

60. The number of pupils is 60; all learn English, and 40 of them also learn Persian. The head teacher is quite unfit for his position, and the Committee of Management is enquiring for a person capable of imparting a sound English education.

61. The building in which the classes are held belongs to the Morar Debating Club, and is lent for the purpose. The position is excellent, but the accommodation is wretched; the room is low, close, ill-ventilated, and, I may say, unwholesome in the hot weather. Something must be done about a new school-room, but the question turns upon financial considerations.

62. The grant of a suitable site, together with a grant-in-aid equal to the funds in hand, would place the Committee in a position to do all that is necessary, and such I beg to recommend. The provision of maps, globes, books, &c., is also urged.

63. The expenses of the past year have been as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Teachers' salaries	...	...	672	8	0
Contingencies	...	...	20	0	0
			692	8	0

64. *Dispensaries.*—The working of the various dispensaries supported by Scindia are as follows:—

65. *Gwalior.*—Rajnaraen, Native Doctor, Superintendent of the Phoolbagh Dispensary, died on the 8th November 1868, and was succeeded by a Mr. Kelly (an Eurasian), a pensioner of the British Government. His duties appear to be carefully conducted and his time is fully occupied.

66. Whether the charge of Superintendents has had any effect upon the operations of the dispensary, I am unable to state, but there is a very large *decrease* in the number of patients treated; those of the—

			No.
Present year being	...	...	8,500
Against the former year	...	...	11,500
The deaths have been	...	...	27
Vaccinations	...	...	109
Cost	...	...	Chandoree Rs. 3,222 4 0

The building is now undergoing repair.

67. I hardly think it judicious to place an Eurasian in charge of a dispensary resorted to by a Hindoo community. However kind,

skilful, and attentive he may be, he is alien to them in thoughts, habits, and custom, and can have no such influence as would be exercised by a Brahmin doctor.

68. The necessity for a Civil Surgeon for the Agency is again dwelt upon.

69. *Seeprae*.—The operations of this Dispensary have also fallen off, the number of patients being—

	No.
For 1868-69	632
Against in 1867-68	724
Deaths have been	4
Cost	Rs. 507 3 10

No vaccinations were made; probably the native doctor had no lymph, and never troubled himself to apply for any. This institution should be under the supervision of the Gwalior Agency Surgeon. At present it is under no one.

70. *Bhilsa*.—The number of patients obtaining relief from the Bhilsa Dispensary during last year were 2,456; deaths *, vaccinations 986, cost Rupees 638-3-6. I have no means of giving a comparison of the operations with reference to former years. Dr. Spencer, Bhopal Contingent, in charge of the Dispensary, gives it as his belief that the number of vaccinations is correct. This is satisfactory.

* Not known. The Native Doctor lately in charge was dismissed for not keeping proper records and allowing other irregularities.

71. *Goonah*.—The full detail of the working of this Dispensary will be found in the accompanying Return.† The following is an abstract:—

† Attached to Appendix XIII.

	No.
Patients treated	1,197
Deaths	18
Vaccinations	889
Cost	Rs. 1,366 2 8
Repairs to building	550 0 0
Total	1,816 2 8

72. *Jawud-Neemuch*.—This institution appears to have afforded a fair share of relief.

The number of patients was	5,345
Deaths	78
Number of vaccinations	16

Expenditure.

Pay of establishment	Rs. 1,104
Medicines, dieting	1,024
Total	Rs. 2,128

73. *Mails*.—Consequent upon the exodus (mentioned in paragraph 7) for Malwa and the probability of more than the usual amount

of crime amongst the lower orders pressed for food, the Durbar judged it expedient to place cavalry patrols on the Agra and Bombay road in addition to the regular Police stations.

74. The length within Gwalior territories is about 260 miles, and it being impossible to guard it at all points, the Durbar offered to furnish an armed guard for each letter mail cart. The Post-master General, North-Western Provinces, declined the proposal, on the ground that the extra weight would impede the speed of the mails.

75. *Robberies and attacks.*—The following attacks and robberies occurred during the year under report:—

Mails.

Robbery of banghy parcel between Shahjehanpore and Augur on 27th Maroh 1868, value Rupees 36.

Attack on banghy mail in Pergunnah Nulkhera of Gwalior on 31st May 1868.

Attack on mail cart near Seepree in October 1868; Bargear wounded.

Plunder of overland mail between Goonah and Beowra on 18th November 1868, value Rupees

Occurrence first reported to this Office in June 1868. Compensation paid in full by the Durbar in December 1868.

The mail saved by the timely arrival of the Durbar Road Police at the cry for help of the runner.

The mail saved by the bravery of the coachman, who drove the mail horses through the robbers.

Occurrence first known to this Office through the newspaper reports in January 1869. It is doubtful whether the scene of the outrage is within Gwalior or Dhurrowda limits, the settlement of which will determine responsibility. The investigation rests with the Political Assistant, Goonah being within his jurisdiction.

Bullock Train and private property.

Burglary at Rutlam in 1866.

Robbery of property of wife of Serjeant Major Foster, Royal Artillery, from Government Bullock Train en route from Morar to Agra on 26th February 1868, value Rupees 167-6.

Robbery of a horse belonging to English clerk, Sirdarpore Agency, on 27th June 1868, value Rupees 300.

Robbery of Bullock Train packages from Gwalior Post Office while under charge of Scindia's guard on 19th December 1868, value Rupees 210-2-9.

Robbery from Bullock Train in Pergunnah Budderwas of Gwalior on 13th February 1869, value Rupees 223.

Culprits apprehended by British Police at Delhi with property valued at Rupees 8,365. The Durbar gave a reward of Rupees 200 to the Police.

First reported to this Office in May 1868. Nothing to prove where or by whom stolen. At the instance of Political Agent, Durbar paid Rupees 100 as compensation.

First reported to this Office in December 1868. Matter referred to Durbar. No reply as yet received.

The Durbar settled with the owner of packages. Razee-namah filed.

Referred to Durbar. Case still under investigation.

76. *Carriage of Mails.*—In December last the bulk of the mails hitherto conveyed by this route was transferred to the rail *via* Jubbulpore and Nagpore. The contractors horsing the line from Agra to Khundwah have been severe losers in consequence of the discharge of four (4) pairs of horses per stage at a time when they could neither sell them nor feed them.

77. The reduction in the establishment caused the withdrawal of the privilege of special mail carts, as the three (3) pairs of horses per stage are barely sufficient for the transmission of the ordinary mails. It remains to be seen whether the service can be conducted during the monsoon.

78. *Bullock Train.*—The Government bullock train was re-opened on the 15th April 1868.

79. *Post Office.*—The working of the Local Post Office is given in Appendices XX. and XXII. The following is an abstract:—

		Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.	Bullock Train.		
						Packages.	Waggon-carts supplied to the Military Department.	Passengers.
Received	...	373,365	25,707	3,093	3,851	8,358	...	794
Despatched	...	393,826	3,619	2,237	773	2,481	42	635
Redirected	...	32,129	385	45	255	927	...	...

80. *Gwalior and Jhansie roads.*—The new road to Jhansie is open for traffic as far as the Sind River; about four miles of metalling remain to be completed.

81. The labourers employed have been entirely taken from the district. They acknowledge their employment to have been a source of timely aid in a season of great scarcity.

82. The Morar River above Kotah-ki-Serae and a Nullah at Sikrowha require bridging. It is hoped that the foundations of the former may be sunk before the rains.

83. The Durbar has been requested to put Police Stations along the road and to place a strong post at the Jowrasee pass.

84. Application has been made for ground for a new Dâk Bungalow at Dubra, and for road Bungalows at stated intervals.

85. *Etawah and Bhind.*—The line of the Etawah and Gwalior road has been surveyed as far as Bhind, and sections for estimate have been taken as far as Gooteenah (about eight miles): this will form the limit of the first section. The Durbar has sent an Agent to render any assistance to the overseer employed on the work.

86. *Agra and Bombay.*—The Agra and Bombay road between Gwalior and the Chumbul has been in a state of disrepair for some time. The circumstances are known to Government.

87. Kunkur has been stocked, and the metalling of some 42 miles will be undertaken during the mousoon. Some of the worst portions have already been repaired.

88. *Morar and Seepree loop-line.*—The loop-line from Morar to the Agra and Bombay road on the Seepree side of Gwalior is fast approaching completion. It strikes the new Jhansie road about one mile north of Kotah-ki-Serae. The bridge over the canal will be ready before the monsoön.

89. *Mhow and Neemuch*.—An application for a special grant towards the Mhow and Neemuch road in addition to the annual contribution of Rupees 75,000 was not assented to by Scindia. He saw no necessity to change the arrangement recently come to, and preferred to pay that amount yearly as long as Government required it.

90. *Oojein and Dewas*.—The Maharaja has recently sanctioned Rupees 20,000 towards the construction of portion of the road from Oojein to Dewas.

91. *Oojein and Kachrode*.—A road is also under contemplation from Oojein to Kachrode.

92. *Oojein and Burnuggur*.—The Durbar is expending Rupees 1,000 monthly on the road from Oojein to Burnuggur.

93. *Chumbul bridge*.—In 1867, Jumna Doss, the contractor of the Chumbul bridge, gave a great deal of trouble. He failed to put it up as per agreement, and measures were taken by the Morar authorities to have it ready for a Dragoon Regiment marching early in the season in relief to Mhow.

94. What was done was done by the over-zeal of a Staff Officer, who put the bridge together in a few hours after the contractor had represented it to be impossible. Legal proceedings were threatened, but the dispute was settled by a compromise.

95. Last year Government decided not to farm out the bridge, but to place it altogether in the hands of the Executive Engineer in charge of the Northern Division, Agra and Bombay Road. The boats, timber, &c., &c., were procured from Agra, and the bridge was declared open for traffic on 15th October 1868 (earlier than previously known) at an expense of a trifle over Rupees 3,000.

96. The management and collection of tolls are entirely under the Department Public Works, and the following is a rough Statement of income:—

Average monthly receipts	...	...	Rs. 2,400
Cost of establishment	...	...	" 850
Net monthly income	...	...	Rs. 1,550, or
On the season's working, say	...	...	" 12,000

Up to the present time one carpenter on the establishment has done all necessary repairs, whereas last year over Rupees 12,000 were expended on that one item.

97. *Telegraphs—Mundisore*.—During the past year a Telegraph Office was opened at Mundisore by request of the Durbar, which engaged to provide a suitable building for the Office and to guarantee six months' expenses up to a maximum sum of Rupees 250 monthly. The experiment is understood to be satisfactory.

98. *Oojein*.—The Durbar has now under consideration the advisability of applying to Government for a Telegraph Office at Oojein, where opium scales are about to be established. The measure is not yet fully developed, but it is necessary to the opium merchants to have telegraphic communication, and doubtlessly an arrangement will be come to.

99. *Morar*.—The working of the Morar Office as follows is taken from the detailed Statement in Appendix XXIII:—

		Rupees.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1867-68	...	{ Private ... 1,044	{ 3,349	1	8	...	4,167	9	8
	...	{ Service ... 247	{ 818	8	0	...			
1868-69	...	{ Private ... 1,052	{ 2,998	0	0	...	3,853	8	0
	...	{ Service ... 247	{ 855	8	0	...			
Decrease							314	1	8

100. I have been unable to procure any Statement of messages received.

101. *Surveys*.—The operations of No. 1 Topographical party, Gwalior Survey, under Lieutenant Charles Strahan, R.E., are best described in his own words:

“The Gwalior and Central India Survey party arrived at Dholapore on the 5th, and crossed the River Chumbul on 6th November 1868, where they found their Vakeels awaiting them.

“The Head-quarter’s camp marched to Kolarus on the Bombay road, where I struck off to the east and commenced triangulation, preparing for the detail survey for next season.

“Those employed on the detail marched off to the westward, most of the work lying in the States of Kotah and Boondee. One native surveyor mapped 150 square miles in the neighbourhood of Ranod, and a Sub-Assistant finished 180 square miles to the south-east of Sheopoor.

“This amount, *viz.*, 330 square miles, is all that was surveyed in detail in the Gwalior State: 2,607 square miles, nearly all lying in the Gwalior State, are ready to be taken up during the next and following field seasons, besides about 2,500 in the Kotah, Boondee, Jeypoor, Tonk, and Jhalra Patun States.

“The small chart* accompanying shows the amount completed and that in hand; the last of the camps recrossed the Chumbul and left the Gwalior State on 27th March (1869).”

* Appendix XVIII.

(Only one copy received.)

102. *Mogheas*.—The peace of the Jawud-Neemuch District continues to be disturbed by the predatory Mogheas.

103. The three Durbars of Meywar, Gwalior, and Tonk cannot come to an unanimous decision as to the best means of coercing and managing this tribe, and yet all are agreed that disarmament and strict rules of surveillance are necessary.

104. Last February the Political Agent, Meywar, sent up for approval a code of rules which the States of Meywar and Tonk had agreed to abide by, but the Gwalior Durbar has not accepted them, preferring its own rules drawn up in 1866, and which, apparently, are not approved by the other Durbars. Both sets are good, the Gwalior Code the most severe. Either would speedily reduce these lawless people to subjection, but there seems little chance of a compromise, unless brought about by the Agents of the Governor General, Central India and Rajpootana.

105. Meanwhile the Military authorities of Neemuch represent that the cantonment is almost nightly entered for plunder by armed men, who put up during the day in the villages within a radius of 3 or 4 miles. When discovered in the act of robbery, or when pursued by the Police, they fire upon them, and the latter, being unarmed, have no chance with them.

106. *Opium*.—On the death of the Baiza Bae in June 1863 the district of Oojein lapsed to Scindia, who visited his new possessions the following year: the seat of Government was transferred to it from Bhyrooghur.

107. In the five years which have since intervened, the Durbar has contemplated the advisability of establishing opium scales; but the question only took a definite shape last year, when a formal application was submitted to Government. Consent was given on the understanding that the expenses of the necessary establishment, amounting to Rupees 409 per mensem, were defrayed by the Durbar, which was further required to give a building for an opium godown and to provide a suitable house for the Agent. To these terms the Durbar readily subscribed, and the arrangements are in progress.

108. Every one must have heard of the beautiful city of Oojein, and there is no reason why it should not once more be flourishing and populous if its Government open up communication, establish a Telegraph Office (this is under consideration), and put a reasonable tax upon the drug, which will be the chief article of its commerce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

109. *Guaranteed Chiefs*.—The Durbar has received the assent of Government to the proposed levy of road and school cesses.

110. *Malwa Bheel Corps*.—Increased accommodation being found to be necessary for the Malwa Bheel Corps, the Durbar was called upon to discharge its share of the expense, Rupees 675. Some slight hesitation on this subject was overcome through Colonel Daly's representation.

111. *Cattle-lifting*.—The rules approved by the Agents of the Governor General, Central India and Rajpootana, for the disposal of international cases of cattle-lifting, have been communicated to the Durbar.

112. *Abyssinian War*.—A Durbar was held and public rejoicings took place in honor of the success of the British arms in Abyssinia.

113. *Bilharee succession*.—The long-vexed question of the succession of the Thakoor of Bilharee (Tubselee Kuraira) is at present furnishing employment to a party of regular troops sent out from Jhansie. Gungadhur Thakoor and the Thakoor of Jugna lately looted a Dutteah village, carrying away property valued at Rupees 500; no lives were lost. The Durbar sees the wisdom of putting down disaffection in these times of general distress, and is prepared to act in concert with the Dutteah Durbar in order to capture this rebel Thakoor.

OUTLAWS.

114. *Gujadhur and his Gang*.—The Durbar has yet to deal with some three or four proclaimed murderers and their followers.

115. In the Bhind District, famous as the nursery of the Bhudawreeah dacoits, the noted Gujadhur (Thakoor of Jooree) harries the country with his band of murderers and thugs. The tragedy of Kooa

Khoree in the Dholepore territories in 1866 still remains unavenged, and a long list of crime has to be added thereto. It may be remembered that on that occasion five Government Informers and Nujeebs were mercilessly butchered by this gang, and a Resaldar of the Dholepore State was killed in an engagement on coming up with them in pursuit. Since then the same party has been robbing, maiming (principally cutting off noses), levying black-mail, or murdering as the spirit moves them, until at last they have earned a reputation for desperation which has paralyzed the officials. It is even whispered that these latter have sometimes had to pay smart money when suddenly come across in their travels.

116. In January last a company of regular infantry was sent out under one Anundee Pershad, deputed by the Durbar to afford assistance to the Government Agent working under the orders of the General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoitee: no good has resulted. They have been marched here and marched there according to information, but every village is a haven to the gang, and in all probability they were marched in the very opposite direction to where they were wanted.

117. The Durbar promises, but it does little. It has issued a proclamation offering a reward of Rupees (500) five hundred for Gujadhur's seizure. But that sum will never secure him.

118. A noted life convict (Futteh Sing), who escaped when out on duty as an approver, stated in his deposition made before me in March last that he had had a holding in the Bhind District close to his own village for some four years, and that for most of the time he had reaped what he had sown without much fear of arrest. Everybody knew him; no one would touch him. He had been put in possession with the full knowledge and consent of the then Foujdaree Naib Soobha, Kunya Lall, son of the famous Sheolee news-writer. The Durbar's particular attention was drawn to this statement. It was repudiated.

But I believe the story to be quite true, for Futteh Sing was captured in Cawnpore, whither he had gone unsuspectingly, and at the time of making his deposition he knew the fate that awaited him. "I know," he said, "that my liberty is now gone for ever, and that I shall be sent to kala pancee. It is therefore useless tell falsehoods when they can do me no good."

119. The Durbar's control over its officials generally is doubtlessly not what it might be, and to a certain extent the Government may be held irresponsible; further, the peculiar nature of the country bordering the Chumbal River affords immunity in a great degree. The ravines are deep and cavernous, and a labyrinth to the uninitiated; but the fact of the country affording natural protection to the lawless and ill-disposed is a reason for extra precaution being taken by the Rulers of the State.

120. *Runjeet Thakoor*.—A reward of Rupees 500 is also offered for the capture of another noted outlaw, Runjeet Thakoor (Sikurwar), a duplicate of Gujadhur. He has been in rebellion for the last 8 years, aided by a gang of every dye ready to his bidding. He confines his misdemeanours—highway robbery, burning grain stacks, driving off cattle, maiming, and murdering—to the Jubbulghur and Sikurwar Districts. The country is much the same as that of Bhind; the same opportunities exist for defeating the aim and ends of authority, and professional thieves flourish.

121. *Jumnaid Goojur of Purra.*—Jumnaid Goojur, resident of Purra, in the District of Nurwur, is another outlaw, for whose capture a reward of Rupees 500 is offered. He rebelled against the Government last spring, took to highway robbery, attacked the mail cart, and finally collected some 150 men at his village as the drought difficulties commenced. The Durbar moved regular troops against him, besieged and assaulted his village on the day of the Dusserah festival. Some 10 or 12 men were killed, but Jumnaid escaped.

122. I have prominently noticed the cases of these outlaws, because all have been driven into rebellion. They have either been dispossessed of hereditary lands, or after years and years of patient waiting for justice have failed to secure redress. Is it astonishing that under such provocation and injustice men should become desperate, whilst, on the other hand, how passing strange it is that a Durbar which plumes itself on its administration and its army should be bearded and defied in the way these men have done for years? The answer is to be found in a great measure in the fact that the officials are all linked together by a common tie, and that probably the outlaws and they have an understanding.

123. *Kidnapping.*—Some years back there existed at the village of Kundowlee, in the District of Sikurwaree, a regular depôt for kidnapped children. Purchasers used to frequent the market, which had Agencies in the Dholepore State. The Durbar is alive to the matter, and has suppressed it; at all events, it is carried on surreptitiously, if at all. The Government of India awaits the Durbar's Report which was promised some time back.

124. I am afraid kidnapping has been fruitful this year, and in addition to this, I believe it to be well known that many children have been given away or sold by their parents to save them from the horrors of starvation. It is hardly considered a crime, being really but one remove from the system of marriages. The mothers of the present generation have all been bartered and sold. A case of kidnapping is now pending trial, and others have come under the notice of my predecessor. The dread of our law and of the searching enquiry made in all suspicious cases undoubtedly does good. The Durbar punished a prostitute with six months' imprisonment for attempting to sell a girl of 11 years of age at Dholepore. The child was sent to Agra for admission to the Secundra Orphan Institution, but refused to enter it. The matter has been referred for the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

125. *Cattle-lifting in Gwalior.*—In the Towrghar District cattle-lifting is a thrifty trade. There are said to be regular marts in the ravines for the sale of stolen cattle, and the villagers of Roohur and Bhurwasee enjoy the reputation of producing the most expert thieves.

126. *Belwan Bund.*—A dispute is pending between the Gwalior and Indore Durbars. In 1867 the villagers of Belwan, Pergunnah Alumpoor (Hoolkur), built a bund, the waters of which did much damage to the lands of Ruttunpore and other villages, Pergunnah Duboh (Seindia). The bund was then about a mile in length. The Gwalior Durbar claimed compensation, Rupees 25,000, and requested the Agent of the Governor General to forbid the continuance of the bund, which was altogether an innovation and opposed to custom.

127. Colonel Meade desired that suitable sluices, &c., &c., should be provided in order to guard against loss to Gwalior villages. This injunction was not attended to altogether, and last year the length of the bund was increased. It is stated now to be two miles long; there is, therefore, much room for apprehending some serious loss this monsoon, and a visit will be made to it before the rains in company with an Engineer Officer, who will run levels, &c., &c. As the Gwalior villages are in one of the districts formerly under the British Government as assigned by the Treaty of 1844 and ceded again in 1860, in all probability some information will be forthcoming through the Commissioner of Jhansie, who has been duly addressed on the subject.

128. *Girwae Reservoir*.—A contract has very recently been given for the construction of a reservoir at Girwae S. S. W. and about 5 miles from the Lushkur. The formation of the hills is favourable for collecting flood waters, and no engineering difficulties have to be overcome. The plans, drawings, and estimates were prepared by Mr. Gilbert, Executive Engineer, Gwalior Road Division, in communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, Superintending Engineer, Gwalior Circle, Morar.

The length of the dam will be	...	...	700	Yards.
„ breadth „ „	...	...	4½	„
Greatest height „ „	...	...	17	„

The contractor, one Baboo Lall, of Allahabad, has engaged to complete the work in all 1870, at a cost of Rupees 1,20,000. I believe this is the first work of any public utility undertaken by Scinda since his accession.

129. *Neemuch Cantonment*.—The extension of the Neemuch Cantonment, as adverted to in last Report, is not now contemplated, but Government has under consideration the Durbar's consent to accept compensation for any land beyond cantonment boundary put out of cultivation on sanitary grounds.

130. *Emasculation*.—The Durbar has very recently issued a proclamation No. 18, dated 15th April 1869, forbidding emasculation within the Gwalior territories under pain of severe punishment. A list of existing eunuchs is to be made in each district, a census of them is to be taken from time to time, and Reports are to be submitted periodically for the Durbar's information.

131. It appears that systematic correspondence and communication has for some time been kept up between a brotherhood in Gwalior territories and a similar community in the district of Mynpoorie.

132. Recruits were sent hence without let or hindrance, thereby preventing the authorities from effectually carrying out the orders of Government in respect of this disgusting fraternity.

133. *Lushkur Jail*.—The state of the Lushkur Jail is much as described last year. But employment is found for some of the prisoners in workshops lately instituted under the superintendence of a Mr. Orr, who had charge of a Government District Jail for some time. Small carpets, durries, towels, dusters, tape, taut, &c., &c., are very fairly made and at reasonable rates. The factory is not within Jail limits.

134. *Public health*.—The public health has been good as compared with other years. There were no epidemics. Autumnal fevers, however, were prevalent notwithstanding the dryness of the season. The average percentage of sickness to strength of the garrison of Morar was as follows:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.
Royal Artillery ...	5·80	6·04
103rd Royal B. Fusiliers ...	5·23	4·38
1st Bengal Cavalry ...	4·20	3·00
22nd (Punjab) Native Infantry	11·56	15·43
33rd Punjab Native Infantry	12·65	9·31

135. *Cholera*.—Whilst writing this Report cholera has visited Morar. There is none in the city or Lushkur, nor in the surrounding villages. It is entirely confined to cantonments. It first showed itself in the married barracks of C-8 Royal Artillery, where last year a case occurred.*

* The Maharaja placed the Baradurres at Awadpore and Ramna at the disposal of the Military authorities for the use of troops moved into camp.

	Cases.	Fatal.
Royal Artillery ...	16	14
103rd Royal B. Fusiliers ...	5	5
Native troops ...	3	3
Natives ...	115	54

136. Last February cholera suddenly broke out amongst the labourers employed by the Department Public Works near Rotease below Goonah. The workmen were dispersed and Goonah was placed in quarantine. The 26th Native Infantry, marching from Malwa to the north-west, also had a few cases, apparently sporadic. They first occurred between the Parbutty and Goonah, and then between Budderwas and Seepree. For a few days the regiment was encamped by wings near Mahanah, and resumed its march on obtaining a clear bill of health.

137. *Rain-fall*.—I have been unable to procure any satisfactory meteorological Return in consequence of the instruments in use not being thoroughly reliable, but the rain measurements recorded in the Hospital Return of the 103rd Royal Fusiliers are thus:—

1867	...	...	Inches 52·90
1868	...	...	„ 20·06

138. *Small-pox*.—Small-pox was troublesome for a short time at Morar. The first case occurred very shortly after the arrival from Delhi of a child supposed to have recovered, but considered by the medical authorities to be in the most dangerous state for propagating the disease.

A special hospital was speedily organized on the borders of cantonment: only a few cases occurred amongst the European community or amongst the Native troops. One lady succumbed to the disease, which was caught from a table attendant, whose child's illness was kept a secret.

139. *Morar Brigade*.—Brigadier-General J. L. Vaughan, C.B., well known in the Punjab Frontier Force, succeeded to the command of the Gwalior District on the 15th February 1869.

140. *Durbar Schools*.—During the past year there has been a slight increase in the number of pupils attending the various schools supported by the Durbar.

I am indebted to Major Michael Pelose, Director of Public Instructions, for the Statement (Appendix XIX.) of which the following is an abstract:—

Name of State.	No. of Schools.		No. of Pupils.		Expenditure per month.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gwalior	86	86	2,653	2,933	2,108 8 0	2,118 8 0

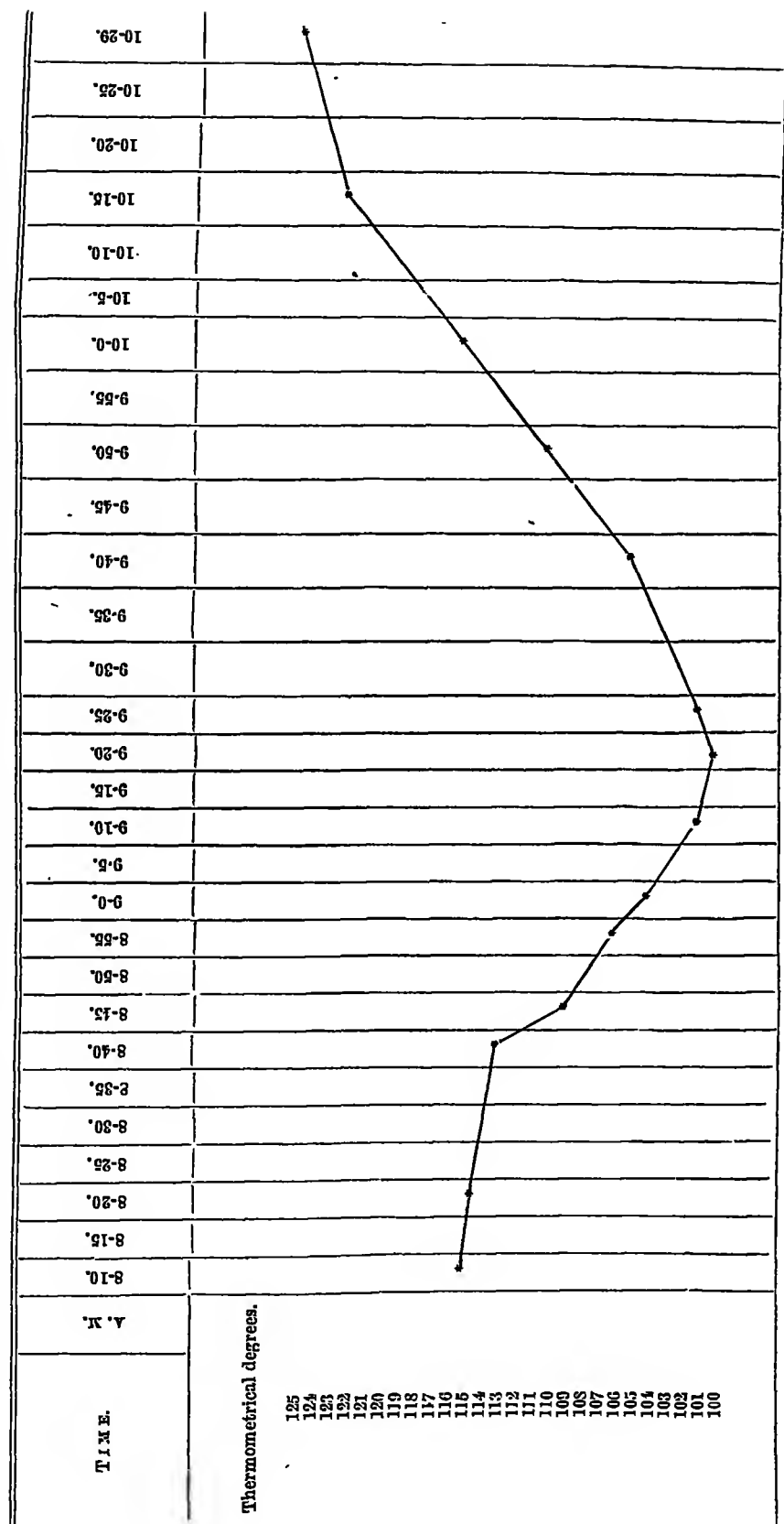
141. *Solar Eclipse, 1868*.—The accompanying diagram, showing the thermometrical readings during the eclipse of the sun on the 18th August last, was prepared by Captain Ashton Mayne, Cantonment Magistrate, to whom I am also indebted for the following Notes:—

The first contact took place at 8-10 A.M., and ended about 10-30 A.M.

At the moment of the greatest obscuration the sky assumed a leaden appearance, absorbing the light on the few clouds, which were fleecy before and afterwards. Nature put on a weird look. Countenances assumed an unnatural tint, in some degree like to that when blue lights are used, and the Gwalior fortress loomed grimly in the west, with a background of an apparently inky hue.

The leaves of the *Scirrhus* and other sensitive plants were observed first to close partially as the eclipse increased, and then to re-open as the light returned. The spots of light formed by the intersecting shadows of the leaves of trees were distinctly crescent-shaped, and it was extremely interesting to notice how this appearance decreased as the shadow over the sun's path was lessened.

DIAGRAM of the readings of the Thermometer during the eclipse of the sun at Gwalior, 18th August 1868.



142. *Archæology*.—With reference to Circular No. 53 of 1868, dated 6th August last, regarding objects of architectural and artistic interest, I regret I should be unable to add to the information contained in last year's Report.

143. Broken images and scraps of idols, &c., &c., continue to be discovered when digging foundations in the Gwalior Fortress, but all are of the same character and period. A temple or pagoda and some idols in metal were found about three months back. The temple (in height about 18 inches) has figures in relief, but it is much corroded from verdigris. The idols are seated cross-legged: none are perfect.

144. The Durbar has begged they may be given up, and I understand that the particular class (Suraogees) of the persuasion to which they refer are willing to pay handsomely for the possession of these precious relics; but the Government of India having previously desired that they should not be sold or parted with, a reference has been made on the subject. Scindia would hardly care to have them, as they have no concern with his religion.

145. During the early months of the year Lieutenant-Colonel Herne, 103rd Royal Fusiliers, was engaged on behalf of Government in taking photographs of the principal places of note in and around Gwalior, Nurwur, Jhansee, Duttia, &c., &c.

146. The following are the most famous:—

Gwalior.

1. Side view (east) of the large Jain temple, Fortress Gwalior, 777 years old.
2. Front do. do. do. do.
3. Front do. of the small do. do.
(used as a coffee house for Detachment, 103rd Fusiliers.)
4. Side and rear view of do. do. do.
5. Side view of the Palace in the Fortress of Gwalior, &c.
6. View of do. do. (from the magazine.)
7. View of the Jumma Musjid, Gwalior, 211 years old.
8. View of Mahomed Ghose's tomb, Gwalior.

Nurwur.

9. View of Sheesh Mahal, Fort Nurwur.
10. View of Muggur Dhug, do.
11. View of the Nurwur Kutcheree.

Duttia.

12. View of the old Palace of Duttia.
13. View of the temples on the sacred hill Sonawal.
14. Do. do. do. do.
15. View of the temple of Chunder Pirbhoo, do.

Oorcha.

16. View of the large Hindoo temple from the Fort.
17. View of one of the Palaces in the interior of the Fort.
18. View of some temples and a Mahomedan tomb on the banks of the River Biterwunttee.
19. View of the temple of Luximee.

Gohud.

20. View of the temple of Luximee from the Fort.

Miscellaneous.

21. Front view of the temple of Dhumasher on the Kalee Sind.
22. Side view of do. do. do.
147. In addition to the above, sundry views were taken of modern buildings, landscapes, &c. (numbering fifty-five modern and ancient), and these have been sent to the Secretary of State for India: no copies kept.

148. *Jain Temple, Fortress Gwalior.*—All who have visited the (so-called) Jain temple will remember the carved tablets on the right and left of the entrance, as also in the corresponding part near the sanctuary where the idol must formerly have been enshrined. It is impossible to photograph them, but casts might be taken by skilled workmen.

149. Lieutenant-Colonel Herne interested himself in having them copied, and on his departure for England left the manuscript for translation. There has been much difficulty about it, but I trust it may be effectually managed within a few weeks with the assistance of Pundit Vijay Shunker, Head Master of the Lushkur College, and other friends of his, who are assisting.

150. This much has already been revealed, *viz.*, that the writings consist of one hundred and eleven (111) Sanscrit couplets in the Jut (Seeraogee) character, of which the following is an abstract. I believe no translation has hitherto been published:—

Raja Lukshman.—The poem opens with the praises and glorification of the image of Annaroodha (Vishnu), and then gives an historic memoir of Raja Lukshman, who is compared to Raja Pirth of old. He defeated the Kuchwayas, and took possession of Gopa Chul (Gwalior) Fortress. He then extirpated all tyrannical Rajas.

Raja Bajur Pal.—He was succeeded by his son, Bajur Pal, who was without an equal or rival. He used to have himself weighed against images of gold, which were then given to the Brahmins.

Raja Mungul.—His son, Mungul, was so powerful, that he had no opponents, for all vanished like darkness before the rising sun. He was so pious, that people prostrated themselves before him.

Raja Keerut Pal.—He was succeeded by his son, Keerut Pal, who utterly routed the Raja of Malwa and conquered the country,

and took vast treasures from the vanquished King. He built a magnificent temple, dedicated to Mahadeo, in the town of Sungpance, which rendered his name illustrious.

Raja Mooldeo. Raja Bhowan Pal.—He again was succeeded by his son, Mooldeo, and the latter again by his son, Bhowan Pal, who was honored among the Rajas like Raja Swain Bhoommoo. By great prestige and enterprise he defeated all the Rajas, and rid the world of his adversaries and enemies. He was further famous for his equity and justice. His Ranee, Deo Bhrita by name, was the most lovely woman of her age. She bore him a son, named Deopal, who succeeded to the throne.

Raja Deopal.—This youth was distinguished for politeness, extreme urbanity and suavity of manner, and for unequalled liberality. He was fond of archery and an adept with the bow. His days and nights were given to the comfort and prosperity of his people.

Raja Padum Pal.—He was succeeded by his son, Padum Pal, who was wary and vigilant. His reputation equalled that of Raja Mandhata

* (A relation of the sun.)

of the "Solar" family.* He once said that no Raja in the world equalled him in good fortune and solicitude for his people but the sun, which, too, became concealed by the clouds of dust raised by his camp. He carried his victorious arms into the Deccan and subjugated the four corners of the universe.

The poet dilates at great length on the virtues of this monarch, whose sound judgment and intellect led him to see that life was fleeting and transitory, and that it was advisable to act so wisely in this world,

that he might profit in the next. He † (Probably one of the two present temples in the Fort.) therefore built a temple† named Hur-

ree, dedicated to Annaroodha Deo (Vishnu), of extent and beauty described at some length. When completed, he placed in it three images—I. Sreeput; II. Luksbman; III. Sree Nur Singh. Learned Brahmins were nominated to this shrine, which is described in terms of rapture by the poet.

Raja Mahee Pal.—Mahee Pal, son of Soorya Pal, succeeded his uncle, Padum Pal, as Ruler of the Fortress of Gopa Chul (Gwalior). At his installation learned and far-famed Brahmins were brought together to deliberate and fix the auspicious moment for his ascending the throne.

Poets and bards sang praises, and received munificent rewards. The poor of the town had their share of the gifts; villages were assigned for the temple, prisoners were released, and wells and tanks were dug.

This Prince resolved to carry out two designs :

I.—To celebrate the marriage of Padum Pal's daughter with great pomp and eclât.

II.—To build a temple to Padum Nabh Deo.

He did both.

The Princess was married to Raja Muddun Pal.

Mahee Pal's Vnzeer was one Goree, a Brahmin, distinguished for profound knowledge and skill in every science and art. Although raised so high, he was remarkable for condescension, forbearance, and

sweetness of temper, and being free from avarice and selfishness, he enjoyed the love and confidence of his Sovereign.

When the temple was built, arrangements were made for its endowment. Two villages were assigned.

The village of Mundup was divided into two shares—one was assigned to the temple of Padum Nabh Deo, and one to Vykoonth Sooreshwur Annaroodha. But the expenditure being found to exceed the income, the Raja further assigned the revenue of the village of Pashan Pullee for the support of the former. It was divided into 30 shares:—

5½ shares were allotted to the deity, and

24½ do. do. do. Brahmins,

whose names are duly recorded.

To three (3) Brahmins 1½ shares each.

„ eighteen (18) „ 1 share each.

„ three (3) Poojarces ¾ „

in all 24½ shares; but as, according to this distribution, ¼ share was calculated in excess, the same amount was deducted from the land allotted to the Deo, whose share was ultimately fixed at 5½ shares. Customs dues collected were likewise divided between the temple and the Brahmins.

Valuable jewelled ornaments in gold and silver were presented by Mahee Pal to the deity as follows:—

A golden diadem set with precious stones, especially an amethyst of extraordinary brilliancy.

A tilluk (ornament worn on the forehead) with two (2) emeralds.

A rosary of gems.

An armlet set with precious stones, and four (4) kunghuns (bracelets) of different designs and fashions for daily use.

Earrings of pearls and gold.

A silver image of the deity and another of Wamundeo; also the following furniture:—

A silver tray and five (5) small caps of the same metal, and plates of a baser metal.

2 Copper seats.

2 Lamp stands.

2 Spoons.

7 Censers.

7 Shells (Sunkhs).

2 Large kettles for cooking the sacred food.

5 Copper utensils.

2 Do. tubs.

A sword with a hilt of gold and gloves of gold, a small treasury, and an alms-distributing establishment were set apart in the name of the deity.

The temple was beautifully clean and resplendent.

The name of the poet who composed these verses was Muni Kunth, son of Govind, and grandson of Ram. He was well read in Nyaya (logic) and Meemansa (one of the six systems of Hindoo philosophy) and Shastras, and was a man of great wisdom and judgment.

The names of the sculptors were Padum and Singhraj.

The verses were composed in Sumbut Bikrum 1149, and carved in stone by order of Raja Mahee Pal on the fifth (5th) of the dark half of the month of Kooar Sumbut 1150.

152. The present year being Sumbut 1926, it will be seen that the poem and carving date back 777 and 776 years respectively.

153. The language is Sanskrit, but written in the Juttee character, difficult to decipher. I have now arranged to pay a competent person to copy the inscription letter for letter, and will forward the same, together with Oordoo and English translations, as soon as ready.

154. *Durbar Returns*.—The Annual Returns furnished by the Durbar have not yet been received, but shall follow in due course in preference to detaining this Report.

GWALIOR AGENCY, }
The 18th May 1869. }

(Sd.) C. T. CHAMBERLAIN,
Officiating Political Agent.

SUPPLEMENT.

"THE FAMINE IN GWALIOR."

Report of Maharaja Scindia, dated 7th February 1869.

THE Soobahs of 9 districts, containing 41 pergunnahs, reported that the want of rain had dried up the seed sown in July and August. This caused anxiety, but there was still hope of rain, and there were signs of its coming. After a time reports were received that in some places rain had fallen, but not early enough, or in sufficient quantities, to allay the fears and anxieties of the cultivators. Thus the people began to leave their homes, for there was a want of fodder for their cattle. Emigration set in for Malwa, where the harvest was said to be good. Information came from the Foujdaree Courts that people are pouring down the Trunk road through Gwalior territory. The officials endeavoured to comfort them—"Don't move away thus hastily; rain may yet fall. Trust to the Durbar for subsistence." Thus many were comforted.

Meanwhile reports were received from the districts—"People are flocking in all haste to Malwa. It is impossible to describe what we witness. The panic is such, that cattle worth Rupees 20 are offered for 4, and if no purchaser be forthcoming, they are turned adrift. Mothers carrying their tender infants in baskets on their heads, leading the children who can walk by the hand, with their husbands following, sometimes without food for 2 and 3 days together, go streaming along." This is God's will; who can dispute it?

It was necessary, however, to endeavour to meet the state of things, to feed the wanderers, that they might return to their homes; orders were accordingly sent to the Soobahs to provide subsistence, and money was sent from the Durbar.

The orders issued for the guidance of the Soobahs in the crisis are recapitulated for information:—"You are to make over charge to the Nacb Soobah, inspect your district, and see the working of the famine. Comfort the people, and see that they are supplied with seed and subsistence by the Bankers and Bohras; order the repair of wells and tanks wherever you think necessary through the Pothdars, and send Reports daily. Rupces 3,000 have been sent to the Tehsildars. You should forward estimates for wells and tanks and supply information regarding the rubbee and khureef crops, and for general satisfaction notify that the 1st instalment of revenue is postponed till further orders."

The Tehsildars were also directed to make over their offices to the Kamasdars and move about, and so prevent the people from flight.

The Fotehdars were told to disburse the money in deposit with them on wells and tanks, according to the orders of the Soobahs, submitting a Report of the same. "Soobahs and Amils, exert yourselves; keep the people at their homes; help in the cultivation; your efforts will be approved according to the success which attends them. Travelling allowance will therefore be granted to you."

In January the Soobahs submitted their Reports, with a detailed account of all that had been done. The Maharaja, in consideration of the distress of his people and the question of postponing the revenue collections, resolved to make tours through the districts. His Highness, accompanied by the Dewan and a small retinue, with but a few cattle on account of the scarcity of fodder and the fear of pressing the ryots for supplies, set out on the 2nd January, first to Jowarghar and subsequently to Blind, Sikurwaree, Subbulghur, Secpree, and to Goonah the Dewan went to see how the people fared. All that was seen during the tour will now be described minutely, neither more nor less:—

"A review of the district has filled me with grief and pain, but the state of things is beyond human control. If by any possibility I could have averted the calamity which has fallen, no sacrifice would have been wanting on my part, but the hand of God has caused it. It remains for me to relate what I saw, and provide for the future to the best of my ability. Whole districts are without culture; the earth is even, and the clods broken as in 'Jait, Baisakh' (just preceding the rains); to have so prepared it would be difficult: from this a notion of its condition may be formed. There is cultivation just round the villages owing to the wells, and from the late showers there is hope that the crops which do exist will be doubled. In some places the rain-fall has been 16 annas; then in others close by everything is barren. The seed which was sown did not quicken; the cultivators then tried sugar-cane, but from the want of moisture and fever heat of the soil, the 'Goor' which should have come came not. The hope of rice altogether disappeared. Where there was suffering for water to drink, what chance for rice and jowarree?

"The jowar and bajra which sprung up were so weak, that the ryots cut them as fodder for the cattle."

It seemed to be God's will at this time to trouble and damage all nature. While I was encamped at Kotwal, there fell a severe frost. Riding the following morning to the next stage, I observed that the "urhur" had been blighted by it. It looked like a beautiful reed bungalow, which had been scorched up by fire. What power has man to contend with such inflictions?

Gram and wheat, such as exist, are weak and poor, and the smaller grain has entirely failed. I would describe this state too, but the pen will move no more.

I will now speak of the people. So long as they had means in money or substance of any kind convertible, they fed upon them; these gone, they were hungry and helpless. They then began to gather the jungle berries and ground them; with these they mixed some sort of cereal, and so existence has been sustained.

I heard of a strange device at Sheopore and Powrie. God so keeps alive the instinct of self-preservation, that what men resort to in such straits should be recounted. It is difficult for the rich and well-fed to realize these things, but with the poor, misery, drudgery, and happiness are simple, when life is sustained by feeding upon the fruit of the Mowa and Gooler trees; and now a new device has been heard of; men climb the Surdhie tree, incise the young shoots at the top, and so extract the juice, on which they live, but wretched and weak they are. Four months still remain; how these are to be tided over, God only knows.

With the water such is the state that in villages where there are 20 wells the people fetch it from other villages, and tanks which for years have been full to the brim are now dry, and day by day the water recedes from the wells which remain. Food men have devised, but for water what can they substitute? In January the month of March has appeared, and such a March has never yet been. God does what he wishes; the pen can go no further.

The cattle soon consumed the grass which was stored up; the zemindars then used the short grass in the swamps as the water dried up; when this failed, resort was had to the leaves and berries of the jungle; but for the coming six months what is to be done?

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHOPAL AGENCY FOR 1868-69.

General Observations.—During the past year two Chiefs under this Agency have died, Her Highness the Secunder Begum of Bhopal and Dewan Shere Singh of Kilchipore.

Her Highness the Secunder Begum gradually sank after a long illness. To the last her loyalty to Her Majesty's Government was strong, almost her last words being wishing prosperity to Her Majesty's person and family and Government.

The Kilchipore Chief, next to the Begum the best Ruler under this Agency, died after a short illness. The health of the districts has not been good; towards the end of the year a few cases of cholera appeared, and at the present time small-pox is raging in some of them. Notwithstanding the enormous immigration of starving creatures from Rajpootana, the peace has in no way been disturbed.

A large gang of dacoits was seized by the Gwalior officials in last September.

The Chiefs have, as a rule, been more prompt in carrying out instructions, but there still remains great room for improvement.

Throughout this Agency the rain-fall was below the average; unfortunately what did fall fell very early, and, consequently, the rice and mukka crops suffered severely.

The year has been unusually hot; this, combined with the scarcity of rain, has caused most of the wells to run dry. The Christmas showers, which are usual, did not fall this year, which has caused the wheat to be weak and deficient in strand.

During my absence on privilege leave Lieutenant-Colonel Ouseley, Commanding Bhopal Battalion, officiated for me. My best thanks are due to that officer for the cordial and ready assistance he has at all times afforded me.

Several public works, such as digging tanks, &c., on which people of all ages can be employed, have been undertaken by Her Highness the Begum to find employment for the immigrants from Marwar and other States in Rajpootana.

The state of the States under this Agency has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

Justice.—The administration of justice in the Bhopal and minor States has improved during the past year. Owing to the negligence of the Gwalior officials in charge of the Sujawulpore Pergunnah, some prisoners have been allowed to escape.

Two hundred and ninety-eight criminal and 385 civil cases have been tried and disposed of in this Agency during the year. The maximum

duration of any case on the criminal side was 8 days; the average duration of witnesses 1 day. On the civil side the maximum duration of any suit was 15 days, witnesses being detained 2 days.

The total value of civil suits instituted was Rupees 43,159-14. There remain 35 criminal and 19 civil cases undisposed of at the end of the year.

Education.—Throughout this Agency education is progressing steadily. The Sehore High School has had 320 boys attending its classes. Out of three youths who went up for the Calcutta University Entrance examination, two passed. My best thanks are due to the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson for the cordial and great assistance he has given in taking classes in the school.

Mr. Ingels, the head, and Mr. Mears, the second masters, have both worked most zealously, and have given me great satisfaction. The school, however, urgently requires more masters, the classes being far too large.

The girls' school has progressed most favourably; the average daily attendance has been 79 out of 86 in the books. Mrs. Mears, the head mistress, deserves great credit for her management of the school. The children are clean, orderly, and happy. No inducements whatever are held out to the girls to attend the classes.

The Native gentry take a great interest in the institution. At the annual examination held a few months since, there was a large attendance of them.

Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begum, since her accession, has become a subscriber to the School Funds, and has also given a prize for needlework.

Public Works.—All Saints Church has been completed, and was consecrated on the 30th January.

A house for the second master of the High School has been built, the Chiefs subscribing the necessary sum. A large bridge of seven arches has been built across the Sawun.

A new lock-up has also been constructed.

Several district roads have been laid out by the Ruler of Bhopal: in a few years the head-quarters of every Nazim will be connected with the capital by metalled and bridged roads.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—These most valuable institutions have afforded relief to 11,939 persons during the year. The total number of persons vaccinated was 3,777.

Jails.—The average number of prisoners confined in the Sehore Jail has been 73; the average cost of each has been—

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Feeding...	...	...	...	25	12	3
Guarding	...	...	...	19	2	10
Clothing	...	...	...	7	7	5
Contingencies	...	...	...	2	4	3
Total, Rs.				54	10	9
				per annum.		

The Sehere Jail has neither female nor sick wards. Reports on the subject have been submitted, and it is hoped that ere long something may be done to remedy the evil.

Post Office.—There has been one attack on Her Majesty's mails in the districts under this Agency. The total number of letters and parcels received for distribution has been 152,849; during the year have been despatched 204,850. Postage stamps to the value of Rupees 3,376-11 have been sold. The experimental Post Offices opened last year have, in some instances, paid so well, as to lead to their being permanently established.

Products.—Owing to a want of rain the crops have not been good. The Indian corn and jowar failed altogether, but the wheat crop has been fair. The opium crop will be very small, only about one-third of the land usually sown having been planted. The price of all kinds of grain has been high, caused in a great measure by the enormous immigration from Rajpootana.

Fairs.—Owing to the Chiefs having been induced to take proper sanitary precautions, the fairs during the year passed off without causing any epidemic.

At the fair held at Sehere in December, four lakhs of rupees worth of property changed hands.

Electric Telegraph.—The only Electric Telegraph Station in this Agency is at Biowra. During the year * messages have been received at and * despatched from it.*

* These numbers cannot be filled in, the Telegraph Master at Biowra not having furnished the data through some misconception.

Frontier Settlement.—Captain Temple, the Assistant for frontier disputes, has performed his work satisfactorily. During the year 35 cases have been decided. The number would have been greater, but for the great delay in getting an Agent appointed by the Gwalior Durbar.

Bhopal.—Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begum succeeded her mother, the late Secunder Begum, on the 30th October 1868. She was duly installed on the 16th November.

Her Highness is quite the equal of her mother in determination and common sense. She has been carefully educated, and has a good temper.

Her Highness threw off the purdah on the death of the late Oomrao Doolah.

Her Highness has been making a tour through the southern districts of the State. She follows the example of her mother by superintending the Government of the State.

Rajgurh.—The Chief, Motee Singh, rules his territory as well as heretofore. His Mahomedan tendencies have not been brought prominently forward.

Nursingurh.—The Chief, Hunwunt Singh, is getting very old and decrepid. His grandson and heir is being educated, and

promises to turn out well. The administration of the State has decidedly improved.

Kilchipore.—Dewan Shere Singh died on 27th November 1868; before his death he adopted Ummer Singh, a nephew of his. The Gwalior Durbar has not as yet recognized the adoption. The Chief's widow is carrying on the administration, pending the settlement of the case.

Koorwai.—Nawab Nuzzuf Mahomed Khan has been giving more attention to the management of his State than heretofore.

Muksoodungurh.—The young Chief, Rughonath Singh, is decidedly weak-minded. I have had him at Sehore, trying to educate him, but fear that not much can be made out of him.

Mahomedgurh.—Nawab Hafiz Mahomed Khan has at length listened to my advice and managed his petty State better: much still remains to be done to put it into a satisfactory state.

Patharee.—The young Nawab, Abdool Kureem Khan, is being educated at the High School at Sehore: owing to faults on both sides a very serious difference took place between the young Chief and his mother. I have, however, arranged matters, and taken steps to prevent the young Chief being surrounded by worthless characters.

Basoda.—Nawab Unwur Ali Khan continues to manage his estate satisfactorily.

Larawut.—The conduct of the Powar has been the subject of a Special Report during the year.

He and his relatives have become more addicted to the use of intoxicating drugs; the result is, the little intellect they at one time possessed is very nearly gone.

Quarrels and disturbances are of daily occurrence.

The unfortunate cultivators are plundered and oppressed by all parties, and the small estate has been brought to ruin.

Bhilsa.
Gunj Basonda.
Mulhargurh.
Sujaulpore.
Sonekutch.
Share of Sondursee.
Chanchoura.

Of these districts, belonging to His Highness Maharaja Scindia, the first three have been satisfactorily governed, but the want of system, carelessness, and misgovernment of the latter remain unimproved.

Zeerapore.
Machulpore.
Kantaphore.
Gagronnee.
Share of Sondursee.

These districts, belonging to Maharaja Holkar, have been better governed during the past year. There still remains great room for improvement.

Seronge.—This district, belonging to Tonk, is, perhaps, a little better governed, but till a fresh assessment is made and an equitable settlement made, it is impossible to expect much progress. The Superintendent of Tonk intended visiting the district this year, accompanied by the Nawab, to remedy these evils. The great scarcity in Rajpootana has, however, prevented his moving this season.

Sarungpore.—This district, belonging to Dewas, has given less trouble than usual.

Agra Burkherah.
 Dhabla Dheer.
 Heerapore.
 Deriahkheree.
 Kamalpore.
 Dhabla Ghasee.
 Khursiah.
 Jullariah.
 Ramgurh.
 Soothalia.
 Tuppa.
 Kujooree.
 Doogriah.
 Jabra Bheel.
 Peeplin Naggar.

Guaranteed Grassiah and other Thakoors.—
 There has been no change among these Thakoors since my last Report. There have been but few complaints against them.

SEHORE,
The 16th March 1869.

(Sd.) J. W. WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Bhopal.

APPENDIX C.

Dated 19th June 1869.

From—COLONEL D. M. PROBYN, C.B., V.C., Officiating Political Agent, Western Malwa, and Officiating Commandant, Central India Horse.

To—COLONEL H. D. DALY, C.B., Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., Central India.

THE charge of the Political Agency of Western Malwa has, since the commencement of this year, been held by no less than four different officers, exclusive of myself. None of my predecessors, however, having prepared the Annual Report, it devolves upon me to submit it; but as I only assumed charge of the Office the end of last month, I feel I have hardly had sufficient experience of the Agency to do more than write very briefly.

2. The Annual Returns and statistics for 1868-69, together with the Report of Mir Shahamut Ali Khan Bahadoor, Superintendent of Rutlam, which I now forward, will, I trust, be found satisfactory and furnish all the information that may be required.

3. *General Observations.*—Owing to the scarcity of rain that fell last year, the crops throughout the districts of Western Malwa all suffered more or less. They have not been quite so bad in the south and west of the country, but in the north and east they have been very bad indeed. The people are now all praying for rain, as, if it does not come soon, a famine will be unavoidable.

4. The general health of the country was good till the end of last year, when small-pox of a very severe type broke out, and many, especially children, fell victims to it. For the last six weeks or two months, however, I am glad to say, no cases have been reported.

5. Vaccine operations have been carried on in most of the districts.

6. The following extract from a Report I asked Doctor Keegan to make on the small-pox, proves how very successful his open air treatment of this disease has been. Doctor Keegan writes:—

“Early in December an epidemic of small-pox broke out in the city of Augur. It ceased about the 1st of April, having carried off a large number of children. On the 27th of December the disease made its appearance in the cavalry lines. Tents were immediately pitched on elevated ground about half a mile distant from the regimental lines. In these tents up to the present date 40 cases of small-pox have been treated, with one death. On the patients being reported convalescent, they were supplied with new clothing and then readmitted into the lines. The tents, bedding, and clothing of all such patients were burned. Amongst the civil population the mortality from small-pox has been about one in four, or, in other words, ten times as great as the mortality amongst those treated in tents, which contrast proves at once the great value of fresh air and thorough ventilation in the treatment of this disease. About 300 children living in the city of Augur were vaccinated during the months of November and December 1868.”

7. There has been a good deal of cholera flying about the country this spring. Rutlam and Jowrah have been tolerably free from it, and at Augur, I am glad to be able to report, there has not been a case of cholera. At Oojein it has been and is still very bad, but I hope when the rain, which is now threatening, falls, the epidemic will disappear.

8. Trade has been confined during the past year, as usual in this country, chiefly to opium. The crop was not good, nor has the demand for it this year been equal to that of other years.

9. An opium-weighing godown has quite lately been established at Oojein. This will greatly benefit the fine old city, and ought in time to help to restore it to something of its former grandeur and importance.

10. There have been six cases of dacoity, none of Suttee or Sumadh, nor any attack on the Government mail within the districts under this Agency during the year under review.

11. Colonel Hughes in his Report for 1867-68 writes as follows:—

“But little improvement has taken place in the state of affairs on the Pertabgurh, Banswarra, and Oodeypore Frontiers. Raids by Bheels or other marauders from beyond the border continue to be made, and it is difficult to obtain either the restitution of plundered cattle or compensation for injuries committed.”

12. Although I have not yet been one month in charge of this Agency, I have already had sufficient proofs to show that during the last year but little change has been made in the condition of the Pertabgurh and Banswarra Frontiers.

13. The officers of the Central India Horse have again this year, as in all previous years since these regiments were raised, been very active and successful in the destruction of wild beasts. Over 100 tigers, bears, panthers, &c., have been destroyed by them this year. They feel indebted to the Chiefs of the Native States for their kindness and liberality in always so willingly lending them good shikar elephants when asked to do so.

14. Colonel Hughes has reported fully on the ruins at Oojein, and I am told there are no other ancient architectural structures in Western Malwa worthy of preservation.

Condition of Native States.

15. *Jowrah*.:—This State continues to be satisfactorily managed by the Kamdar, Huzrut Noor Khan.

16. The Kamdar reports an increase of revenue, the establishment of a mint, and the building of two new schools, one at Mulhargurh and one at Tal. He also says that 39 new wells have been sunk and more land brought under cultivation; that old roads have been repaired and a new road constructed at Jowrah.

17. Jowrah has not been backward in taking measures to alleviate the sufferings of all those who were in want when famine and starvation threatened parts of the country. The Kamdar reports that a Famine Fund was formed at Jowrah, that Rupees 1,500 were given to this Fund

by the State, and that Rupees 2,000 were subscribed to it by the wealthy merchants and others at Jowrah.

18. The proposal referred to by Colonel Hughes in his Annual Report for 1867-68, that the debts of Her Highness the Begum Aolya, widow of the late Nawab Ghous Mahomed Khan, should be liquidated from the State Treasury, was agreed to, and that lady's debts, amounting to nearly Rupees 26,000, are now being paid by the State. She, too, is given from the State for her own expenses an allowance of Rupees 800 per mensem.

19. A Telegraph Office was opened at Jowrah in the end of last year.

20. *Rutlam*.—For the condition of this State, I beg to refer to the full and able Report of the Superintendent, Mir Shahamut Ali, from which Rutlam appears to be in a flourishing condition.

21. *Seetamow*.—This State continues to be very ably governed by Raja Bhowanee Singh, grandson of the late Ruler Raja Raj Singh. The present Raja, like his grandfather, appears to be most anxious to carry out the wishes of the British Government.

22. Seetamow, like Jowrah and Rutlam, was inundated this last winter with starving poor who had fled from the famine-stricken districts; and, as in Jowrah and Rutlam, the State and inhabitants subscribed liberally towards the relief of these poor people.

23. The revenue of this State has never yet come up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and this last year I am afraid it must have been considerably less. Both the khurreef and rubbee crops having been so bad, Raja Bhowanee Singh, seeing what difficulties his people were put to, excused them, some the whole and others part of, the rents due to the State.

24. From his small revenue he has to pay a tribute to the Maharaja Scindia of Rupees 55,000 per annum. It seems to me impossible that even with the utmost economy, in these hard times, he can pay that sum without getting into debt. I would urge, therefore, that the Maharaja be requested to allow a reduction of another Rupees 5,000 to be made, that the tribute in future may be half a lakh. Even this sum will be more than the State of Seetamow can well afford.

25. *Sillana*.—My predecessors have one after another spoken most unfavourably of the condition of this State, and if I am to believe Reports, I should not be justified in writing anything in its favour now.

26. A Post Office was established at Sillana in the early part of last year, but it was found not to answer, and, consequently, was very soon removed.

27. *Scindia's Pergunnahs*.—No statistics are furnished to this Agency from the 24 pergunnahs of the Gwalior State which are within the limits of West Malwa. Complaints of oppression against Scindia's officials have during my short tenure of office already been thrust upon me, but I hope that they are in most instances exaggerated, if not altogether false.

28. *Holkar's Pergunnahs*.—Colonel Hughes in his Annual Report for 1867-68 informs Government of the great discontent the grasping policy of Maharaja Holkar was causing in these pergunnahs, and he predicts that rebellion will probably follow if this policy is not discontinued.

From complaints I have had made to me, I can see the discontent still prevails, and the consequences may be serious if the Maharaja is so severe and exacting. Fear of meeting, perhaps, with the fate of Thakoor Motee Singh may keep people quiet for some time, but even this example, heavy as the punishment was, will not last for ever.

29. *Jhalra Patun*.—There are four pergunnahs of Jhalra Patun under this Agency, and they are known as the "Chowmelah." On looking through the Agency Office, I see there is a letter from one of my predecessors, Colonel Hughes, to the address of the Agent to the Governor General, dated 31st December last, strongly urging that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General may be moved to bestow upon the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar a "khureeta" not only for the good service he has always so willingly rendered the British Government in zealously co-operating with our officers in Malwa for the capture of plunderers, but also for the beneficial change that has of late years been effected in the Chowmelah owing entirely, Colonel Hughes says, to the vigorous measures adopted by the Raj Rana, Pirthee Singh. I trust that Colonel Hughes's recommendation may be taken notice of, as I know the honor would be highly prized by the Maharaj Rana, and he is well deserving of it.

30. *Punth Peeploda*.—Wasudeo Janardin Khandekur, one of the co-proprietors of the Punth Peeploda jagheer, died on the 10th of August 1868. The deceased was upwards of 80 years of age, but, notwithstanding the infirmities of extreme old age, retained his faculties till the last.

31. On the 15th of July previous he addressed to the Political Agent a letter praying that the support of the British Government might be extended to his only son, Janardin Wasudeo. The latter is about 25 years of age, and has been an idiot from his birth.

32. It thus became the duty of the British Government to watch over the interests of the present jagheerdar, and agreeably to the recommendation of Colonel Hughes, those interests are now, under the supervision of this Office, entrusted to Narain Rao, who, for years past, has acted as the Kamdar of the deceased jagheerdar, and who is believed to be an honest and trustworthy man.

33. Questions have lately been raised as to the nature of the tenure on which the Punth Peeploda villages are held, and a full Report on the subject is now being prepared in obedience to orders from the Agent of the Governor General for Central India. Every endeavour will be made to complete the Report as soon as possible, but some further delay is still unavoidable owing to the number of papers it is necessary to examine and translate, and to the difficulty of obtaining answers to the references made from this Office to the different parties concerned.

34. *Neemuch*.—The Cantonment Magistrate's Returns of civil and criminal justice, registration, &c., are annexed.

35. One appeal from the Cantonment Magistrate's decision was made to this Office during the year under review, and that was dismissed.

36. *Judicial*.—Civil suits are not instituted in the Court of the Political Agent.

37. *Criminal Justice*.—A Statement of the offences brought before the Political Agent during the past year is appended.

38. *Police*.—No Police Force is maintained in British pay in this Agency.

39. The Police kept up by the Native States do not bear a high character. All my predecessors have pronounced the Police as inefficient, and so far as I can judge, they have not improved in the last year.

40. *Jail*.—A jail is now being built at Augur. It will be finished by September next. At present the prisoners are confined in small huts in a court-yard in the city.

41. *Local Funds*.—The aggregate receipts and disbursements of the local funds under the control of this Agency are shown in a Table annexed.

42. *Education*.—There are good schools at Rutlam and Jowrah, and in the lines of the 2 Regiments of Central India Horse. There are also smaller schools at Sectamow and Sillana. Statistics of all are attached.

43. *Public Works*.—*Communications*.—The road which is to connect Mehidpore with the Mhow and Nusseerabad road at Jowrah is, I fear, from what I can learn, progressing very slowly.

44. Of the progress made in the other new roads being constructed in West Malwa, the Agent of the Governor General will, of course, receive a full Report from the Public Works Department.

45. For years past the necessity of a good road from the Grand Trunk Road at Shajehanpore to Augur and on to Mehidpore has been represented, but hitherto without effect, on the plea of want of funds. The consequence is, that the troops at Augur and Mehidpore are completely isolated during the rainy season.

46. Now that an opium-weighing godown has been established at Oojein, and that the old city must again grow into importance, perhaps the Maharaja Scindia may be induced to contribute towards the construction of roads in this part of the country.

47. In addition to the road recommended, *viz.*, from Shajehanpore to Mehidpore, *via* Augur, another road should be made from Shajehanpore to Oojein and from Oojein to Augur. The outlay these roads would cost in the first instance would soon be compensated by the extra amount of traffic that would pass through the country.

48. *Electric Telegraph*.—As I have before noted in paragraph No. 19 of this Report, a Telegraph Office was established at Jowrah in the end of last year. Another was established at Mundissore in the beginning of this year. It is early yet to form an opinion how they are likely to answer.

49. *Military*.—The 26th Punjab Native Infantry, which was quartered at Mehidpore and Augur, was relieved in November last by the 15th Bombay Native Infantry, the head-quarters of which are at Mehidpore and one wing at Augur.

50. The 1st Regiment of the Central India Horse is cantoned at Goona and the 2nd Regiment at Augur. The 1st is commanded by Captain Bradford, who has been with the regiment and in command of it since it was raised in April 1860. It was inspected last winter by Major-General Chamberlain, C.S.I., and was most favourably reported on.

51. The 2nd Regiment is now commanded by Major James, Captain Cunliffe Martin having proceeded to Europe on furlough.

52. Since I assumed command of the Central India Horse I have inspected both regiments, and found them in a very high state of efficiency.

53. *Troops in Native States.*—There have been no changes in the number of troops within the Native States since last Report.

54. *Government Stallions.*—There are three stallions attached to the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, at Augur, and two to the 1st Regiment at Goona. Such of the produce as I have seen appears to me to be very small, and the mares brought to be covered are not, as they should be, the best in the country. I have lately sent one stallion from Augur to Rutlam, the Superintendent of Rutlam having kindly promised me to take charge of the horse, and do all in his power to induce the zemindars to bring their best mares to Rutlam to be served by it.

55. *Settlement of Boundary disputes.*—Again I am afraid nothing satisfactory can be reported on this head. The unsettled boundaries on the Meywar Frontier have continued to give a good deal of trouble during the past year. It is hoped, therefore, arrangements may be made for the settlement of these disputes next cold season by the deputation of an officer from each side of the border.

56. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—There are Dispensaries at Jowrah, Rutlam, Sillana, and Augur. Statistics of these institutions are appended.

57. I have already brought to the notice of the Agent of the Governor General that I think it would be advisable for the Augur Dispensary to be placed under the superintendence of the officer in medical charge of the Regiment of the Central India Horse stationed at Augur.

58. Great credit is due to Doctor Keegan, of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, for the interest he has taken in the Dispensary here. At present it is not under him in any way, and it is some distance from his own lines; but notwithstanding this, he never hesitates to visit the Dispensary at any hour when asked to do so. As many, if not most, of the cases brought to the Dispensary for treatment are of a serious nature, the greatest benefit is derived by the attendance and advice of so talented and experienced a medical officer as Doctor Keegan. I feel sure I am not exaggerating when I say that lately more of his time has been occupied at the Dispensary than in his own Regimental Hospital. It is only in the worst cases of disease or injury that people come in for treatment from the district, and such cases are, of course, much more common there than amongst the well-cared-for men of the regiment.

No. 99.

Annual Report on the administration of the State of Rutlam for the year 1868-69.

THE Superintendent has the honor to submit the following Report on the administration of the Rutlam State for the past year:—

2. *Population.*—I am glad to observe that the progressive increase of the population of the town of Rutlam is more satisfactory than in any of the preceding years. The Return for the past year shows an

addition of 213 houses newly built, whilst during the three preceding years the number did not rise higher than 244, and the increase of inhabitants by 225 families, consisting of 900 souls, compared with 1,180 souls for the same period.

3. This unusual increase has been owing greatly to the immigration of Marwarcees of various professions who have settled down here.

4. The conduct of the Meer Mohullas continues to give satisfaction. They have been useful in regularly attending to municipal as well as to judicial matters. They have been settling not less than about 1,200 petty cases of various descriptions.

5. During the period under notice there have been in the district 543 deaths, 417 births, and 234 marriages. The number of patients treated in the dispensaries was 9,892, and that of vaccination 372. The number of mortality is 14 souls per thousand.

6. *Civil Justice.*—The number of suits filed in 1868-69 was as noticed in the margin. Of those decided, 48 were without fee and 773 paid fee.

Pending at the close of 1867-68.	Filed during 1868-69.	Decided.	Pending at the close of 1868-69.
161	701	821	131

7. The number of suits decided in Civil Courts has apparently diminished as compared

with the preceding year, but this decrease has been chiefly owing to the co-operations of the Meer Mohullas. They have been settling nearly 1,200 petty cases, as already noticed, and no complaint has been heard of against their decisions. These suits are decided without Government fee, except 3 per cent., which goes to provide the contingencies attending the proceedings of the Meer Mohullas.

8. The credit and character of the Adalut, I am glad to observe, have at the same time been much improved under the present management. The honest and able conduct of Pundit Prankishun, the head of that department, has given general satisfaction.

9. For other statistics under this head, I beg to refer to Appendix A. It will be observed that the total value of the suits contested for in the Civil Courts was Salim Shai Rupees 54,260-10-6, and the average cost at Salim Shai Rupees 9-6 per cent. was altogether Salim Shai Rupees 5,086-14.

10. The appeals, including those pending at the end of 1867-68, to the Court of the Superintendent were 137, of which 84 were disposed of. Of these, 56 were upheld, 20 revised, and 8 reversed, and 53 remained pending at the end of the official year 1868-69. To give greater satisfaction to the litigants, a special appeal has been opened during the year to the Court of the Western Malwa Agency.

11. *Criminal Justice.*—There were 146 occurrences of thefts, altogether consisting of property valuing 11,904, besides 89 head of cattle. Seventy-one thefts were traced, and property to the value of Salim Shai Rupees 9,193 was recovered; 14 cases were discharged as not proved; and 61 remained undetected, valued at Salim Shai Rupees 2,711, besides 55 head of cattle.

12. The Appendix B. shows the description of various punishments that were inflicted.

Fined.	Imprisonment for 3 years and under.	Flogged.	Fined.	Outlawed.	Dismissed.	Remaining pending.
1,671	146	105	353	247	474	40

An abstract of it is noted in margin for ready reference. The number of outlawed is evidently large. The criminals consist-

ed chiefly of people from Bundelcund and Marwar. Of the inhabitants of the town, there were no more than two or three.

13. There was a case of bloodshed which occurred in the village of Dharar, six miles to the south of Rutlam. A jewellers tarted without any protection from Rutlam in past year with jewels said to be worth Salum Shai Rupees 25,000, and put up for the night in that village. He was evidently followed by some marauders, attacked and plundered after being mortally wounded. The plunderers (Mongias) were traced and arrested. They have confessed the guilt (confession subsequently contradicted), but have not yet restored the plundered property. The case is still pending.

14. An accident, occasioned by the explosion of a gunpowder factory, occurred in the month of June 1868. The incident caused instant death of 13 labourers employed in the factory. All gunpowder factories have been removed in consequence to a distance, so as to be out of harm's way to the town.

15. *Police.*—The conduct of the Police continues to give satisfaction. No alteration has been made in its strength and cost.

16. The Superintendent takes this opportunity to express his regret at the death of the late Kutwall, Raheemdad Khan, who died in October last. The Criminal Department has much improved under his able management. He has been succeeded by another officer, Mahomed Ameer Khan, formerly in Scindia's service, a man of experience and good manners. It is hoped the character of the Police will not deteriorate in his hands.

17. *Jail.*—The Statement marked C. explains the general jail statistics for the past year. The average cost is higher than even in the preceding year owing to high rates of living.

18. The prisoners who were admitted in the School of Industry have given satisfaction by working as well as other labourers. They can weave without help towels, shutrunjees, and other cotton goods produced by hand looms.

19. *Land Revenue.*—The season on the whole up to 31st March last was generally good, the average fall of rain being 26 inches and 42 cents, the produce of the khureef and rubbee crops was ample for local consumption. Had it not been for large exportations of grain to the westward and an extraordinary influx of the Marwarees, the market rates might have been much lowered to the satisfaction of all classes of the people.

20. I am glad to state that the survey and assessment of the khalsa villages, which commenced in 1866-67, have been brought to a

close. The aggregate result is as follows. The total area is 243,208 beegas; or 196 square miles, at a cost of Salim Shai Rupees 24,570, as noted in margin. The irrigated area is made up of 6,178 beegas and 15 biswas of opium and 358

No. of Mouzas surveyed.	Area in square miles.	Total cost.	Rate per square mile.	Period in which surveyed and assessed.
50	190	Rs. 24,570	Rs. a. p. 125 5. 8	2 years and 9 months

beegas and 12 biswas of sugar-cane land. The following Statement explains the various kinds of soil in beegas, each beega being equal to 22,500 square feet :—

MALGOOZAKES.		Culturable.	Unculturable.	Beer.	Dhurmada and Chakree.	Resumed.	Total area.
Irrigated.	Not irrigated.						
6,577-7	6-110'20	56,939-10	25,890-1	50,022-5	30,050-0	5,521-17	243,208-10

21. It will be observed that nearly one-half of the cultivated land is Dhurmada and Chakree land, which makes no return to the State in any way. The culturable and beer or grass area amounts to 107,011-15. The whole of it is at the disposal of the State, and may be brought under cultivation as time progresses. Already about 8,238 beegas have been cultivated during the period the survey operations have been carried on. From this land, 10,766-14 beegas have been allotted to the cultivators free of rent to preserve grass for their cattle at the rate from 4 to 5 beegas per plough.

22. The assessment, I believe, is moderate if it is to be judged from the general satisfaction it has given. There has been no data for it. Much care, therefore, has been taken in determining the rates. Most of the villages paid the tax on grain cultivation in kind at two-fifths and some at one-half of the gross produce. Now the assessment has been settled at cash payment determined on a moderate basis. The average rates vary. On irrigated land it is Salim Shai Rupees 14-14 and on non-irrigated Salim Shai Rupees 2-4-6, and calculated on both it is Salim Shai Rupees 3-6-7. On total area cultivated and culturable it does not rise higher than Rupees 1-6-2, and on non-irrigated and culturable only 13 annas and 8 pies.

23. A Salim Shai Rupee is one-fourth less in value than the Government Rupee. The Jumabundee Statement is as follows :—

Old juma.	PRESENT SETTLED JUMA.						
	Land revenue.	Sewage juma.	Total gross juma.	Remission in behalf of Patails.	Net juma.	Road tax.	Grand total.
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,75,605	2,49,376 9 9	10,829 12 6	2,73,383 5 6	17,062 6 0	2,56,320 15 6	6,231 8 0	2,62,555 7 6

24. The result of the settlement operations of assessment has been to add actually Salim Shai Rupees 80,149 to the State original juma, which was Salim Shai Rupees 16,929. Though the above Statement shows the increase by a few thousands more, yet it is merely a matter of account, being a part of the Banja income which is not settled. It has been now raised to Rupees 2,62,555-7-6, besides a remission of Salim Shai Rupees 17,062 allowed in behalf of Patails or Izarehdars in addition to the rights and lands they already held. A portion of the full increase being progressive will not commence coming in till two or three years hence.

25. The result of the census of the villages settled is noticed				in margin. This census does	
Number of houses ...	...	...	2,989	not include the town nor the	
<i>Inhabitants—</i>				Tuppa of Banjua. The	
Agriculturists	...	10,360		latter is wholly occupied by	
Non-agriculturists	...	6,380		the Bheels, and consists of	
			16,740	hilly tracts altogether di-	
Ploughs ...	...	...	2,577	vided into 60 "Paras," or	
Agricultural and milk cattle	...	...	18,239	small villages. there is	
Burden cattle	...	...	1,085	no intention of undertaking	
<i>Wells—</i>				a field survey of this tuppa,	
For irrigation	...	958		but the boundary of each	
For drinking water	...	51		village is being marked, and	
			1,009		
Tanks	...	...	18		
Arms of all descriptions	...	...	2,756		
<i>Trees—</i>					
Belonging to ryots	...	5,790			
Do. to the State	...	7,791			
			13,581		

necessary statistics which may enable the revenue reforms in future are being collected. The juma of land in that pergunnah is determined by per plough, and not by beegas, and is comparatively very low. The superfluous area comprises nearly 91 square miles, and the revenue out-turn from all sources does not exceed Salim Shai Rupees 13,176-15-4, of which more than one-half is absorbed in local charges and protecting the public peace and high roads.

26. I am convinced that this settlement is well founded, and will work well and favourably to the interests of the ryots and the State. The increase of the juma is about 45-5 per cent. Taking all points into consideration, it is not excessive. It is, I think, less than the cultivators used to pay, though not to the State, but to middlemen. Now they are free from all cesses and charges beyond the jumabundee. No one can demand a farthing more than is put down in their respective "Puttas." On the nature of the settlement I beg to quote an extract from my Report for 1866-67. The remarks made then touching the settlement of 16 villages are applicable to the whole pergunnah without the least alteration. The same system has been followed throughout. It secures the interests of all parties concerned in agriculture, and is, therefore, satisfactory to all. No one gains at the expense of the other. In fact, it contains elements which will push on spontaneous development of cultivation, and its benefits will be better realized on the renewal of the next settlement.

"In his last Report, the Superintendent reported that the leases of some of the villages had expired, and that their area was then being surveyed. During the period under review, a ten years' settlement of 16 of these villages was completed with the cultivators and the Patails. Before new leases were issued, each cultivator was informed of the dimensions of his field by the Superintendent in

person. The error in measurement was rare, and whenever an objection was raised on this head, the questioned field was remeasured in the presence of the Assamee, and his mind readily satisfied on the point. In fact, every complaint, right or wrong, was immediately attended to, and every possible satisfaction afforded. On the whole, the settlement is in high favour, as it leaves the cultivators free of all interference on the part of middlemen. They will be masters of their own land, and will cultivate it as they like without paying a farthing more within the term of the lease beyond the jumabundee. He has now no fear of increased rent, which is certainly a great relief to his purse and mind.

“Formerly the greater portion of the land tax, with the exception of opium, was paid in kind, a very uncertain and harassing mode generally of rating the tax. Now the whole tax will be paid in cash, fixed much less in proportion to its share in kind. The adoption of this plan does away at once with all the inconveniences that injured the interests both of the cultivator and the State.

“The settlement was in the first instance made Assamewar, and then the lease of the village was granted to the Patail, making a deduction in his behalf from the fixed jumabundee at the rate varying from 5 to 10 per cent. in proportion to the yield of its revenue. For instance, a village yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,000 and under is allowed 10 per cent.; of 10,000 and under, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and of 20,000 and under, 5 per cent. This allowance may be considered an inadequate compensation for the responsibility and village expenses to which the Patail will become liable in consequence, but it should also be taken into consideration that each Patail enjoys certain separate rights and rent-free land, which he holds in perpetuity on certain conditions, and which generally secure him a respectable income. These rights have been continued to him in full under the present system. On the whole, he is very happy of the change, as it will make him the actual head of his village with the additional pecuniary advantages, and without the least interference on the part of the outsiders. On his part, however, he is also not to interfere with the income of the cultivators of his village beyond the jumabundee, whatever may be its amount, as was formerly the case, and which greatly discouraged the producer in his onward progress.

“In fact, this settlement is very popular and promises much future good as far as the interests of the State and the ryots are concerned, and is in every way better adapted to the wants of the latter. It partakes the advantages both of the village and the ryotwar settlements. The particulars connected with it can only be fully detailed on its completion. Here the notice is confined only to the good result of the settlement of 16 villages which has already been made.”

27. The kists have been so arranged as to give the ryot time to sell his agricultural produce without risking the due collection of the Government revenue, or to enforce the former to sell at lower rates to meet the demands of the State or of his banker.

28. The ratio of cultivated land to cultivators is about 7 beegas per soul, or 14 beegas per man, or 31 beegas per plough. The ryots chiefly are Koonbees, Dhakers, and Jauts, who are the best and most industrious cultivators.

29. It is worthy of remark that in the beginning the jageerdars and most of the ryots were opposed to the settlement; but as the work progressed onward and its benefits became clearly perceptible, their groundless fears disappeared. Its advantages, indeed, are so prominent in their minds, that the jageerdars vie with each other to have their respective lands measured before the other, because a delay is considered as an equivalent to a certain loss. The jageer lands are now being measured, and the result of their measurement will be noticed hereafter.

30. Before concluding my notice on this head, I beg to add that the

1. Khusra.
2. Field Map.
3. Khuteonee.
4. Khewut.
5. Goshwara.
6. Census.

7. Description of village.
8. Wajiboolurz.
9. Ikarnama.
10. Map of Dakhil Kharij.
11. Map of wells.

records of settlement connected with each village are as noted in the margin. They will be carefully kept in the State archives along

with the records of Colonel Borthwick's settlement, which have been exceedingly useful in settling many points in dispute in carrying out the present settlement.

31. I must also add that almost the whole of the resumed land, being about 5,520 beegas, has been continued in possession of the original holders at half the juma, which is Rupees 6,811. This sum has been endowed by the State for the support of the Rutlam Central School, as will be noticed in another place. Very few of the Dhurmada and Chakree landholders had Sunnuds to prove their rights. The records of Colonel Borthwick's time have also, in a great measure, facilitated their settlement.

32. *Customs.*—Though the opium trade has been uncommonly in a depressed condition for want of demand in China, the state of our general trade has been very satisfactory, especially in grain. Nearly 323,241 maunds of grain were exported to the famine-stricken province of Rajpootana. In fact, this market continues to hold its high commercial reputation in Western Malwa for its gradually advancing prosperity. The income from this source was last year Salim Shai Rupees 1,43,889. This year it will not fall short of Salim Shai Rupees 1,65,500, showing an increase of 21,111. There are yet in hand, from the produce of past year, about 1,500 chests remaining undisposed of. About a thousand chests are expected to be exported, but without a demand from China, it is doubtful if even that number could be sent out. All commercial interests in Malwa are concentrated in the opium trade. Any unfavourable change in this branch is likely to affect the whole trade of the country to a certain degree.

33. The abolition of the khoont dues, which are levied almost in every village on the high roads, and are exceedingly harassing to the trade in transit, is determined to be carried out from the beginning (August) of the next official year. Though the measure will subject the State and jageerdars to a loss of Salim Shai Rupees 10 or 12,000 in revenue, yet it is very gratifying, as it will be a source of great relief to the trade.

34. *Education.*—The Report of the Head-master of the Central School, a copy of which is appended, details the particulars connected with the Educational Department. The number of the pupils compared

with the preceding year has increased during the period under review

English Department	...	...	38	from 184 to 277, as noted in margin.
Persian and Urdu	...	...	83	The school system and the progress of
Hindee and Sanscrit	...	...	156	education have, I am glad to observe,
Total	...	...	277	much improved under the present man-

agement. It is also gratifying to state that a beginning has been made in the way of opening village schools. Eleven schools have already been opened in large villages. The teachers have been supplied from the Central School, and the elementary works from the Lithographic Press attached to it. The next year it is hoped we will have to render a better account. The average cost of instructing each pupil has been nearly Salim Shai Rupees 81-2-3 for the year.

35. It has been noticed under the head of land revenue that the income of the resumed Chakree and Dhurmada lands has been endowed in perpetuity for the support of the Educational Department. The proceeds of another tax, called "Madersa tax," which was introduced in 1866-67 by the merchants at the suggestion of Colonel H. D. Daly, c.b., then Political Agent, Western Malwa, is another source of income, amounting to upwards of Salim Shai Rupees 5,000. The income of the vegetable market, with some other small items, has also been added in aid of this department. The whole annual income will amount in round number to nearly Salim Shai Rupees 12,000. This department, it is hoped, will never suffer from want of pecuniary means.

36. As soon as the construction of the Madersa building is completed, the whole fund will be available for maintaining the expenditure of the Educational Department. Just now the expenses are borne by the State Treasury.

37. *Public Works.*—During the period under notice, 11 tanks, namely, 4 new and 7 old ones, were dug and repaired. At the same time 6 new wells by the State and 12 by cultivators have been dug, besides 5 old wells repaired on the part of the State.

38. There was no intention of undertaking so many works in the district during the past year, but the alleviation of distress among the poverty-stricken people who poured in from Marwar necessitated the adoption of the measure, though expensive and beyond the limits of the Budget Estimates. At the same time, some charitable houses were opened for their support in the town at the expense of the inhabitants. In short, no one was allowed to starve from want of food. This charitable act, which saved the lives of many human beings, is highly creditable to the voluntary liberality of the State and the inhabitants of Rntlam.

39. It is gratifying that favourable accounts from Marwar have lately induced most of these people to return home. It is hoped they are now completely free from the sufferings to which the late famine had subjected them.

40. The Madersa building, the beginning of which was reported last year, has made much progress, and will, it is hoped, be finished next year. Its total cost may be between Salim Shai Rupees 25 and 30,000, and is entirely borne by the Municipal Fund.

41. The construction of a reception hall building, or dewan-aum, for the use of the Raja, has been commenced this year, there being none existing worthy of that name. It will take two years to complete it, and will cost probably about Salim Shai Rupees 50,000.

42. *Road and Bridges.*—During the past year six bridges, one bund or causeway at Banjna, and 13 drains were constructed. The causeway is across a rapid stream. It will cause the collection of a large quantity of water throughout the year, and will fully supply the wants of the Gujrat people who travel by the new road. Before its construction there was a great scarcity of water at that village, not enough even for the wants of the inhabitants.

43. At the same time, 711,320 cubic feet of road was metalled, and 494,952 cubic feet of dry weather road was constructed. The cost, including bridges, &c., was altogether Salim Shai Rupees 28,010.

44. It is also gratifying that the Gujrat road, a greater portion of which was opened last year, has been finished, and is a source of great relief to the wheeled carriage and trade. The entire cost of this road, including the Koosulgurh and Sheogurh contributions, has been Salim Shai Rupees 15,000.

45. *Sanitary Reforms.*—The present state of municipal affairs is satisfactory. It is chiefly due to the cordial operations of the Town Punchayet and the Meer Mohullas. The general sanitary condition of the city is agreeable. Its advantages are now openly admitted and appreciated. Whenever the country was attacked with cholera, Rutlam was one of its chief haunts. This time it has been comparatively of a very mild type, though severely prevailing in the adjoining towns and villages. This practical teaching has had apparently good moral effect on the minds of the populace as to the importance of cleanliness, and to the benefits that result therefrom to improve the health of the city.

46. *Finance.*—The financial condition of the State revenue shows a steady and progressive increase.

47. The state of the public debt, notwithstanding its considerable reduction, has been made a subject of remark by the Foreign Department, as per Secretary to the Government of India's letter No. 1277, dated 31st October last, to the address of the Agent of the Governor General for Central India. I beg to be excused for the following explanation on that subject:—

48. When we took charge of the management of this State in February 1864, its liabilities amounted to nearly 11 lakhs in round figure. The sum due on the 31st July next will be about Salim Shai Rupees 3,85,412. It is no doubt still heavy. It must, however, be taken into consideration that the State has had not only to clear off nearly two-thirds of its liabilities, but to provide means to pay other pressing claims in addition to its ordinary charges. It will be seen that, had we not been hampered by this extraordinary expenditure, the whole debt might have been cleared off some time ago. These charges have

			Rs.
Public works	...	...	1,59,860
Various purchases	...	...	20,525
Municipal works	...	...	1,36,602
Funeral rites	...	...	47,700
For dearness of food allowed to troops	...	...	31,343
Contribution to Mhow and Neernuch road	...	...	31,343
Miscellaneous	...	...	64,841
Raja's mother's debt	...	...	13,471
Total	...	...	5,05,685

been noticed in the margin. Their incurrence was unavoidable to meet the moral and material progress, as well as to provide for urgent contingencies. If we are free from future unforeseen extraordinary pecuniary difficulties, the State debt, it is trusted, will be wholly

cleared off within 3 years more. On our taking charge it was calculated that it might not be liquidated under the most favourable circumstances in less than 10 or 12 years; but the prospect of its being cleared off much earlier is a subject of congratulation, especially when we have had to provide the extra charges noticed above, and which were never thought of at the time this calculation was made. I presume, therefore, that the financial condition of the State has been as creditable to the economical management of the Council of Regency as the regulation of other departments of the administration. I must observe that, had it not been to the progressive increase of the State income under the present

management, we would have failed to have met the above pecuniary demands without adding further to its already heavy liabilities. The notice in the margin will show what were the receipts and disbursements then, and what they are

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1864 ...	3,28,755	2,39,842	98,913
1868-69 ...	5,42,508	3,93,246	1,49,322
Increase ...	2,13,813	1,53,404	60,409

now. There was even no surplus on our taking the charge. It was secured by us by economizing the expenditure. The income since has increased by Salim Shai Rupees 2,12,281, or nearly 65 per cent., and the expenditure by Salim Shai Rupees 1,53,404, leaving a surplus to liquidate the old debts and to meet other unavoidable contingencies. This result, I believe, is as good as could be.

49. *Agriculture*.—During the last season an experiment was made with the Hingunghat cotton seed in a village 2 miles distant from Rutlam; 80lbs. of seed was sown in 8 beegas of black soil. It yielded 872lbs. of clean cotton, worth Rupees 108-3-6. The latter part of the monsoon was rather unfavourable. The quality of cotton was, however, highly approved of by the people. Next season its cultivation will be extended to some other villages.

50. A packet containing specimens of this cotton and a variety of others grown in this district was forwarded by post to the Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars through the Western Malwa Agency.

51. During the same time 450 Cabool grape and fruit trees and 250 of various kinds of Cawnpore trees were received and planted in the State garden, besides potatoes, yam, and other vegetables, and a large quantity of various kinds of English flower plants. There are also now ready upwards of 1,000 mango seed plants in the nursery beds for planting on the road sides. At the same time 300 miscellaneous trees and 135 mango trees were planted on the road sides. Five of the latter have now borne fruits, look healthy, and in rapid growth.

52. The annual agricultural and industrial show was held in October last. It was very attractive and well attended. Many people this time attended from the neighbouring towns. On the whole, the show was as successful as was expected under the circumstances. People have now begun to see and to appreciate the advantages of it. Its progressive prosperity is perceptible every year.

53. In my last Report it was stated that the subject of the forest conservancy was under consideration. During the last season 11 forest tracts were reserved. A plan showing the position of each was also

forwarded for information on the 20th February last to the Officiating Secretary to the Agent of the Governor General for Central India. They altogether contain an area of 7,230 acres.

54. *Survey.*—The measurement and the assessment of the khalsa villages having been completed, the services of the establishment attached thereto have been transferred to the jageer villages which are now in the course of being measured. The cost of maintaining it will hereafter be borne by the jageerdars.

55. The demarcation of the village boundaries in the tuppas of Banjna has also been commenced. The settlement of some boundary disputes between Rutlam and Sillana, which have often led to angry discussions, is also now being carried out. This work, it is hoped, may probably be finished within the current year.

56. I must also record here the great satisfaction of the Council of Regency with the general good conduct of the Survey party, and more especially to bring to notice Meer Allooddeen, the head of the department. No one here had any experience of the plane table survey. The whole party was, therefore, trained by him. In fact, his services in performing his laborious duties have been very conspicuous. The satisfactory termination of the settlement, which has proved so beneficial to the interests of the State and the ryots, owes much of its success to the energetic efforts and experience of this useful officer.

57. *Political.*—The question of infanticide and abortion has recently been under consideration. The lavish expenditure among the Rajpoots and early marriages among other classes of Hindoos are said to be among the chief causes which lead generally to the perpetration of these horrid crimes. The Superintendent lately took the opportunity of drawing the attention of the Town Punchayet to the evil of early marriages. They have proposed to adopt some measures, among the mahajuns, to make marriages unlawful before the age of puberty, namely, the females not to be married before 12 years, and the males before 14 or 15 years of age. The latter also not to marry after they are 50 years old.

58. The lavish expenditure among the Rajpoots is a certain ruin to many families, and is at the bottom of infanticide. Whenever an opportunity has offered, this point has been brought prominently to the notice of the Thakoors, urging them to adopt measures which may reduce the expense attending the marriage ceremonies. All of them unreservedly agree to the great benefit which is to accrue to the whole Rajpoot race by regulating the marriage expenditure; but they being the most conservative people in the world, and very seldom prone to change habits to which they have become used, no one is bold enough to make a beginning against a long-established custom, though ruinous to many of their families, especially to those in poorer circumstances.

59. The suppression of this mischievous custom, though heartily disliked, cannot, I fear, be effected without some prominent efforts in the way of advice and exhortation, if not direct interference, on the part of the paramount authorities.

60. The marriage of the elder daughter of the late Raja with the elder son of the Raja of Doongurpore is under consideration. All the expenses sanctioned by the custom must, under the existing

circumstances, be borne by the State, however harassing to its financial condition.

61. In the month of November last rumours were spread that a party of armed "Velaetees" was on its way to Rutlam, and that wherever they went they had been plundering shops and villages. Necessary precautions were, therefore, adopted to prevent their entering the town on their arrival here. The adoption of this measure, however, caused false reports to be propagated with wonderful rapidity, to the effect that the Rutlam troops had mutinied, and were on their way to plunder Mehidpore. In fact, these men never approached Rutlam, and the prompt measures adopted by the Western Malwa Agency caused them to be sent away across the frontier without affecting in the slightest degree the tranquillity of the country. This party consisted chiefly of Persian mendicants from the Macron Province, and not of the Afghans, as was given out.

62. I deeply regret to notice here the untimely death of the late Maharaj Sirdar Singh, the uncle of the young Raja, a Member of the Council of Regency. It occurred on 17th October last. His loss is most feelingly mourned by the Durbar, and with sorrow lamented by the Council as a most agreeable, gentlemanly, and cordial coadjutor.

63. The filling up of the vacancy caused by his death became a difficulty. Most of the principal Umraos, including his own successor, being minors, the choice necessarily fell on the Thakoor of Namlee, the brother of the late Kamdar Bukhtawar Singh. Soon after an old dispute between him and the other Member of the Council, Thakoor Maun Singh, was revived with renewed fury, each claiming the first seat on the left of the Raja, which impeded a cordial co-operation among them in administrative matters. The question was, however, lately settled by the Officiating Agent of the Governor General in his presence to the satisfaction of both parties by arranging that both should sit in front of the "Guddee," leaving the disputed seat vacant during the minority of the Raja, who alone, after attaining his majority, was the sole and the best judge to settle the dispute. This wise course has removed for the present all heart-burnings among the Members of the Council, and the working machinery, I am glad to observe, moves on now smoothly to the satisfaction of all parties.

64. With a view to training to business habits as a precautionary measure, in the advisability of which the Agent of the Governor General fully concurred with the Members of the Council, the Thakoors of Jhurwasa and Amleita have also been associated with them as honorary Members. They will attend the meetings of the Council and take part in the discussions, but will have no vote in the decisions.

65. Another point which continually agitated bitter feelings, and was a source of great intrigues among the associates of the mother of the Raja, and his grandmother, Ranawatjee, I mean the question of the privilege of performing the festival ceremonies, has also been judiciously adjusted for the present by advising the contending parties to follow the custom as observed in the late Raja's time and to adopt the "Thalee," in which some pooja stuff is prepared for making some marks on the Raja's forehead, from the State Toshakhana, instead of any of the two ladies, and that, as soon as the Raja was full of age, he might settle the dispute as he thought proper. The suggestion of this plan has also removed the cause of immediate disputes. In fact, the harmony, which

was broken almost on every festival occasion, is likely to continue undisturbed among the ladies of the palace.

66. A fresh difference has lately arisen between Rutlam and the Rao of Kooshulgurh. In the month of November last the late Rao died, and was succeeded by his elder son, Zorawar Singh. The latter, however, refused to receive the khillut of investiture, and to pay the succession nuzzerana to the Raja of Rutlam, as is done by other Nobles of the State. The latter, as a matter of course, has refused to acknowledge him as the Chief of the landholdings he holds on its part in the Rutlam territory. The matter has, in consequence, been brought by the Superintendent to the notice of the Agent of the Governor General for Central India through Western Malwa Agency in his letter No. 58, dated 15th April last, with a view to its being finally settled.

67. I must also take this opportunity to remark that, in the opinion of those who have local experience, the status of 1818 seems to have been misconceived in the case of Kooshulgurh. It is applicable in Malwa to international and not to internal affairs. This misconception has, I think, encouraged the Rao of Kooshulgurh to aspire to privileges to which he is not entitled, and this presumption, being considered by his liege-lords as an encroachment on their long-established rights, is resented by every opportunity which offers. It is hoped this growing hostile feeling, being pregnant of future mischief, may be suppressed at the earliest convenience. It is considered desirable that, according to the common usage, the Kooshulgurh Rao for his Rutlam holdings being subject, like other Nobles, to the internal law of the State, must submit to it as others do. He is not one of the guaranteed Thakoors.

68. Another point which also deserves a notice here is, that a small code connected with judicial matters is in the course of being compiled. It will contain nothing but long-established usages which have hitherto guided the judicial procedures, and likewise such rules the adoption of which, in concert with the Town Punchayets, the present exigency has from time to time necessitated since the establishment of the British superintendency. The best justification of every usage is, I presume, the period of its duration. No custom, speaking generally, can permanently come into operation if it is not suited to the wants and temper of the society to which it is applicable. This, I think, is the safest standard by which these things can be measured. In compiling the proposed code it will always be kept in view. In fact, our object will be to improve, and not to encumber, the legislative administration by introducing unsuitable additions of our own choice to our working machinery. The impressions imbibed with mother's milk are, it is said, more powerfully effective than the teaching of all the philosophy put together. We must, therefore, as far as possible, closely adhere to the local usages and customs which can fully meet the wants of the people and are adapted to their sense of justice.

69. In conclusion, I have only to add that the administrative harmony, which seemed disturbed for a time, as noticed in another place, is resuming its usual course, and will, it is hoped, continue to produce results which may be beneficial to the important interests entrusted to the responsible care of the Council of Regency.

(Sd.)

MIR SHAHAMUT ALI,
Superintendent, Rutlam.

APPENDIX D.

No. 141, dated 27th April 1869.

From—CAPTAIN T. CADELL, V.C., Officiating Bheel Agent.

To—COL. H. D. DALY, C.B., Offg. Agent, Govt. Genl., for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit copies of the Annual Reports of the Bhopawur Agency and the Malwa Bheel Corps for the year 1868-69.

2. These Reports were drawn out by Captain Bannerman, and my only work in connection with them was filling in the statistics and writing a few paragraphs, which he was unable, from want of data, to compose before his departure on furlough.

Memorandum on the condition of the Native States and Districts under the Bhopawur Agency for the year 1868-69, by CAPTAIN P. W. BANNERMAN, Bheel Agent.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. Life and property have on the whole been secure throughout the territory under this Agency, with the exception of the Kooshulgurh frontier, where there has been a considerable amount of plundering, principally of cattle from Thauudla Pitlawud. The country along that frontier is very wild and favourable for such lawlessness, and as the lands of so many different Native States meet there, I am not sanguine of its being effectually put a stop to, unless a small body of International Police, similar to that which works so well under the orders of this Office in Nimar, be established. The Native States under this Agency would, with the exception of Holkar, whose Pitlawud district is the principal sufferer, I think, agree willingly to such an establishment; but unless Kooshulgurh, under Rajpootana, and Rutlam, under the Western Malwa Agency, were to assent, the project would not be feasible or successful.

2. In Mutwarh, the manager of which, under the orders of this Agency, was Thakooranee Pertab Baie, the eldest widow of the late Chief, and mother of the young Thakoor Runjeet Singh, there was, I regret to state, a local disturbance, which unfortunately resulted in the death of the Thakooranee.

The younger Rancee, Sooruj Baie, a Rajpootanee, was dissatisfied with the allowance made for her support, and in the month of October last year enlisted a dozen Hindoostanees on their way down to Guzerat, made an attack on the place where the Thakooranee was residing, and during the night this lady was foully murdered. A special Report on this matter has already been made.

3. The general health was good, although during the months of September, October, and November fever was more generally prevalent than

usual, but it was not of a very fatal type. At Dhar, and in some of the villages along the road from Malwa to Guzerat, an epidemic of choleraic diarrhoea made its appearance about the middle of November, and continued slightly till the end of January. About the end of February cholera set in, and has continued up to the present time in Dhar and its neighbourhood. It cannot be said to have assumed an epidemic form, but a considerable number of cases have occurred throughout the villages in the State. In Dhar itself there have been about 200 cases.

4. The crops generally were somewhat below the average, consequent both on the early cessation and scanty fall of the monsoon rains in most of the districts; but no actual scarcity of food was felt, and large quantities of grain were exported from Dhar to Neemuch and Meywar.

5. A large number of emigrants from Marwar, many of them able-bodied men, passed through this Agency during the cold weather. At Dhar, Amjhera, Jhabooah, and amongst many of the Thakoor's villages, the local authorities made strenuous exertions to get many of these men to settle even for six months and labour in excavating new and repairing old tanks, digging wells, and in bringing into cultivation some of the waste land which abounds in the vicinity of nearly every village; but, with very few exceptions, without success. They preferred begging to working, and passed on to Guzerat.

6. There have been no cases of gang dacoity or of thuggee, of suttee or sumadh, nor any robbery of the Government mails, during the year 1868-69, within the limits of this Agency.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

7. *Dhar*.—There is little to add to last year's Report on the administration of this State. Complaints are general of the difficulty of getting access to the Chief, and as he professes to administer the Government himself, and no successor has been appointed to the late Dewan, there is no real working authority in the State, and petitioners are referred from one member to another of the party now in his confidence. There is no actual oppression; but at the same time the administration of justice is very uncertain, and by no means satisfactory to those concerned. The Chief continues most anxious and willing to follow the wishes of the British Government, and always very ready to listen to the advice of this Office; but he is of too easy a disposition and his state of health too uncertain to admit of his, unassisted, carrying on satisfactorily the multifarious duties of a State like Dhar, and it is to be regretted that he has not as yet made up his mind to appoint a responsible working Minister.

8. *Schools*.—The Chief continues to take great interest in the schools at Dhar, which are, I am glad to say, going on favourably, although still very far from what is to be desired.

9. *Dispensary*.—This institution continues to be taken much advantage of by the poorer classes, and is, as far as I could ascertain, well conducted by the Native Doctor. Being under the Superintendent of the Malwa Dispensaries; its statistics will appear in Dr. Beaumont's Report.

10. The finances of the State continue sound, and the Chief exercises a tolerably vigilant supervision on all the State public expenditure.

The receipts from all sources were	...	...	Rs. 5,71,261
The disbursements	...	...	Rs. 5,04,264

Leaving a balance of income over expenditure of Rs. 66,997

A sum of Rupees 3,71,400 is invested in the Government 4 per cent. loan, and there was on the 31st March a cash balance in the Treasury of Rupees 2,05,413.

11. *Jhabooah*.—The administration of this State during the last year has been most satisfactory. The young Chief, Gopal Singh, takes much interest in, and is well acquainted with, all matters concerning his own State, and is able invariably to give every information on any matter connected with the revenue, judicial, or other business of the Chiefship. He has a most trustworthy and judicious adviser in Moonshee Jowalla Pershad, and I was much struck during my visit to Jhabooah in December last with the very friendly feeling which evidently existed between the Chief and his servant. Much of the present prosperity of this little principality is due to the good management and judgment of Jowalla Pershad, ably supported by the Raja, and to the tact with which the wild Bheels, who compose by far the greater proportion of this State, have been dealt with.

12. The young Chief visited Mhow at the close of last rains, and by the courtesy of the Officer Commanding had an opportunity afforded him of seeing the Brigade manœuvred, and also of inspecting the arsenal. He was much pleased with his visit, and is never tired of speaking of all he saw.

13. The administration of justice is on the whole satisfactory and well suited to the parties chiefly affected by it. Reforms are being gradually introduced, and the general principles of the Criminal Procedure Code are now followed.

14. *Crops*.—The crops in Jhabooah have, as compared with the adjoining States, been singularly good; the Jowaree and Mukkee were all that could be desired, and although both the wheat and gram crop was somewhat below the average, still, as this is solely for export, it did not affect the general population.

15. *Dispensary*.—The Dispensary at Jhabooah, as well as that at Alee Rajpore, have hitherto been under the supervision of no medical officer of the British service; but on my mentioning the subject to the Chief, he most readily and eagerly agreed to my proposition of its being placed under the supervision of the medical officer in charge of the Agency. Dr. Campbell has inspected it, and under his management I anticipate its benefits being more widely appreciated than ever.

In the Appendix will be found the statistics of this institution.

16. *Education*.—Little or no progress has been made in education, but the Chief has assured me of measures for its extension meeting with more support than has hitherto been the case. Five schools have during the past year been opened at the chief places of the different pergunnahs, an intelligent man has been appointed Superintendent, and a fair beginning made. It must be remembered that amongst a race like the Bheels the progress of education will be slow.

17. The revenues of the State continue in the same satisfactory condition as noted in last year's Report.

The receipts during the year were	...	...	Rs. 1,00,000
The disbursements	...	...	„ 95,000
Leaving a balance of income over expenditure of	...	Rs.	<u>5,000</u>

18. The State is quite free of debt, and considerable sums have been spent in deepening tanks, improving the roads, and bridging nullahs in and about Jhabooah, and in repairs to the palace.

19. *Alee Rajpore*.—Nothing could form a greater contrast than the conduct of this Chief as compared with the Jhabooah Raja.

20. The Maharana is more than ever addicted to the immoderate use of opium and spirits; he never attends in even the slightest degree to any business of the State, but leaves all in the hands of the man who, for the time being, is most in his favour. Since the last Report was written there have been two changes in the Kamdarship, and the present one, Cazee Abdool Rouf, lately Thanadar of Bhanbra, is about the very worst man he could have selected for the post. He is very indifferently educated, utterly unacquainted with the simplest revenue rules, and is very avaricious and grasping; he has complete authority in all matters of the State, and, if rumour is correct, is quietly amassing considerable wealth from the collections which have been made for State purposes. The Raja, when I saw him in January, was quite imbecile in intellect, could hardly walk, and was utterly unable to give me the slightest information on any point connected with his State, and seemed quite indifferent to its future; in fact, he is rarely in a condition to comprehend even the slightest matter of business.

21. Under the advice and at the sole instigation of Cazee Abdool Rouf, the younger brother, Roopdeojee, was banished the State in a peculiarly insulting manner, and the treatment of his own mother by the Chief has been discreditable.

22. As I have recently submitted a separate Report on this State, further comment here is unnecessary.

23. There is not the slightest attempt at an impartial administration of justice, and there are no schools whatever throughout the Chiefship.

24. The dispensary is taken much advantage of by the poorer classes, and now that it has, like that of Jhabooah, been placed under the supervision of Dr. Campbell, who will visit it periodically, I anticipate its benefits being greatly extended.

25. The revenue of the State for 1868-69 was Rs.	1,06,000
Disbursements „	1,03,000
Leaving a balance of Rs.	3,000

At the commencement of the year there was a debt of Rupees 1,30,000, and a sum of Rupees 40,000 is said to have been paid off during that period. Reliance, however, cannot be placed on these figures, and I feel quite certain that, if Rupees 15,000 was paid off to one party, a further debt of at least that amount has been incurred with another.

26. *Jobutt.*—The Chief, Runjeet Singh, has, on the whole, conducted the business of his little Chiefship satisfactorily, and his Bheels have been very well-behaved. At one time of the year I heard bad accounts of his having taken to eating opium and to drinking, but on my summoning him to Sirdarpore, and pointing out to him the condition of the neighbouring State of Alee Rajpore, which was simply the result of such conduct on the part of its Chief, he promised to give up these bad practices. The marked improvement in his appearance and his increased intelligence when I saw him a month ago lead me to believe that he has done so.

27. The expenditure is kept well within the income, and Rupees 2,150 of the debt due by the State were paid off during last year.

28. Jowaree and Bajra are the staple articles of food in this part of the country; the former was very good, but the latter a decided failure. A small quantity of wheat and gram is grown for export; both were below the average.

29. *Mutwarh.*—A Report having lately been made on this petty Chiefship, further notice is not required.

30. The young Chief will reside at Sirdarpore, where he will be educated and fitted to undertake the management of the Thakoorate on arriving at a suitable age. The Bheels have been very quiet, there has been little plundering, and as food is by no means scarce in that part of the country, I trust they will continue so.

The balance in the Treasury, Rupees 1,500, has been invested in Government paper.

THAUNDLA PITLAWUD.

31. *Holkar and Jhabooah.*—The disputes between the Indore and Jhabooah Durbars regarding the collection of the sayer dues in this district have been as rife as ever, and continual complaints and recriminations have been made to this Office on the subject by both parties.

I consider it much to be regretted that Holkar should have such rights in Jhabooah: the arrangement under which they are levied is quite unsuited to the present day, and it is, and always will be, a fruitful source of dissension.

32. The Raja of Jhabooah, on my visit to his capital in December last, earnestly pressed on me the advisability of effecting some compromise or arrangement by which the present undesirable state of things

might be obviated, and expressed his willingness to consent to any modification of the present system which I proposed; but I have not as yet been able to obtain a similar consent from the Maharaja Holkar.

33. There has been a considerable amount of plundering along the Kooshulgurh frontier, but not more than usual.

CHICKULDA.

34. *Holkar*.—The district has been well managed during the past year by Holkar's local authorities.

Amjheera.
Dektan.
Sagore.

Baug.
Bancaneer.
Munawur.

35. *Scindia*.—The districts of Amjheera, Bancaneer, and Munawur under the direct management of Scindia's Naib Soobah, UMBER LOLL, and the Jageers of Dektan, Sagore, and Baug under his supervision, have been excellently administered by this hard-working and energetic official.

Life and property have been safe, and there is nothing to add to last year's Report, except that the points at issue between the Durbar and Rajpoot Thakoors of Amjheera are still undecided.

Neemkhera.
Mota Burkhera.
Chota Burkhera.
Kalee Bawree.

36. *Bhoomiahs*.—The Bhoomiahs under this Office as per margin have generally conducted themselves satisfactorily, and there has been very little crime in their districts during the past year.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

37. *Civil Justice*.—No suits of a civil nature are brought before the Bheel Agent's Court.

38. *Criminal Justice*.—The Statement given in the margin shows

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
Murder and attempted murder ...	1	8
Theft of cattle and ordinary ...	7	7
Miscellaneous ...	5	5
Total ...	13	20

the number and nature of cases brought before the Court of the Bheel Agent during the year 1868-69.

The average duration of each case was one day, and there was 1 pending at the close

of the year. Witnesses were only detained one day.

In the Appendix the usual Tabular Statements will be found, giving detailed information under this head.

39. *Punishment of Whipping*.—This was not inflicted during the year under report.

40. *Appeals.*—None were made against the orders of this Court during the past year.

41. *Police.*—The Nimar International Police gave me every satisfaction in the manner in which its duties were carried on. The Superintendent, Gonour Sing, was most energetic, and acted with much judgment in the manner in which he effected the capture of the younger Thakooranee of Mutwarh and her accomplices, who had murdered the elder Thakooranee and usurped the management of the Chiefship.

Mutwarh is a very jungly and mountainous country, and a favourite resort of outlaws when hardly pressed from other quarters owing to its inaccessibility and numerous hiding-places, and it was a matter of much importance to secure these men, all Hindoostanees, before they had fairly established themselves and succeeded in drawing around them the restless Bheels of Mutwarh and adjoining districts, ever ready for an opportunity of looting. This duty was most successfully carried out by this Police.

STRENGTH.			Annual Cost.
Mounted.	Foot.	Total.	
	19	19	Rs. 1,178

Its strength and cost are noted in the margin.

42. *Jail.*—The following Table gives an abstract of the statistics for the past year of the Sirdarpore Jail, and a detailed Statement will be found in the Appendix.

The health and conduct of the prisoners were good.

Sirdarpore Jail.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.								JAIL CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.					REMARKS.
	Name of Jail.	Remaining at the close of 1867-68.	Admitted during the year 1868-69.	Total.	Discharged or transferred.	Escaped.	Died or executed.	Total.	Remaining at the end of 1868-69.	Rations and contingent charges for prisoners.	Jail guards and establishments.	Total.	Annual average cost of each prisoner.		Daily average number of prisoners in jail.
5														
12														
17														
11														
...														
...														
11														
6														
203														
...														
203														
50														
46														

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL FUNDS.

43. The following is an Abstract Statement of the receipts and disbursements of the several Local Funds under this Agency :—

NAME OF FUND.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 31st March 1869.
	Balance on 1st April 1868.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total Receipts.	Collection, management, or superintendence.	Public Works Pro. per.	Local improvements.	Police, Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Grants to shares in road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
I.—Bazar Fund ...	433	4,146	4,579	1,295	62	884	...	...	90	...	1,071	3,402	1,177
II.—Chicklee Fund	3,581	2,320	5,901	622	...	...	1,178	...	...	...	163	1,963	3,938
III.—Alee Rajpore road dues ...	5,949	15,525	21,474	2,625	...	...	...	...	...	12,481	...	15,106	6,368
Total ...	9,963	21,991	31,954	4,542	62	884	1,178	...	90	12,481	1,234	20,471	11,483

It will be seen that the total receipts amounted to Rupees 21,991, and the disbursements to Rupees 20,471, and that the balance on 31st March 1869 was Rupees 11,483.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

44. The following Table shows in an abstract form the income and expenditure and the daily average of pupils at the only educational institution under the direct control of this Office, *viz.*, the school of the Malwa Bheel Corps at Sirdarpore :—

Name of School.	DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.				EXPENDITURE DURING 1868-69.			SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1868-69.				
	English class.	Persian and Oordoo.	Hindce and Marhattee.	Total.	Teachers' salaries.	Contingent and other charges.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. land cess and grants-in-aid from Local Funds or Native States.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	Total.
Malwa Bheel Corps School	12	82	94	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	300

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

45. *Military Works.*—A block of 112 rooms was built during this year at Sirdarpore, the existing accommodation being insufficient. The

funds were supplied by the different contributors to the cost of the Malwa Bheel Corps and by the Non-Commissioned Officers and sepoys, and the buildings were erected almost wholly by the men of the regiment.

46. *Civil Works.—Communications.*—On the Mhow and Nusseerabad Road 37½ miles of fair-weather road have been completed, and five miles of earth work has also been marked out. The Nagda bridge, consisting of three arches of 46 feet and two of 45 feet, has been completed; and the Kullarah bridge of three arches of 25 feet span has been begun. An old palace at Sadulpore has been fitted up as an inspection house of the 1st class, and a second class inspection house has been begun at Kanone.

47. *Public works executed from Local Funds.*—The following Table shows the expenditure on public works from local funds during the past year. None of the items require special notice:—

	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remark.
Bhopawur Agency Fund.	62	258	320	.....

CHAPTER VII.

48. The Malwa Bheel Corps is the only body of British troops located within the limits of the Bhopawur Agency. A separate Report will be furnished on its condition, but the following Table shows its strength and number of sick during 1868-69:—

From 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Remaining on 31st March 1869.	Admitted during the year.	Total treatment.	Discharged.	Died in hospital.	Died out of hospital.	Remaining on 31st March 1869.
12 months.	538	11.5	10	441	451	436	4	1	11

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

49. *Survey.—Frontier Survey and Demarcation.*—Lieutenant Barr, of the 33rd Foot, has been deputed to continue Lieutenant Gibson's operation

of last year in demarcating the frontier between the Bhopawur and Rewa Kanta Agencies. Lieutenant Barr only arrived on the frontier in February last, and has laid down the boundary between Alee Rajpore and the Dhor Pergunnah, which is pledged to Chota Oodeypore, a distance of about 24 miles. Four disputes occurred on this boundary, and Lieutenant Barr disposed of them with tact and judgment, both the parties concerned having acquiesced in his decision. He is now engaged in laying down the boundaries of the two Agencies southward to the Nerbudda. About 50 miles remain to be done, and he will not be able to finish the work this year.

The point where the Native States of the Central India and Rajpootana Agencies meet has been settled by Lieutenant-Colonel MacKenzie, Assistant Political Agent, Meywar.

50. *Settlement of Boundary Disputes.*—Investigated the boundary dispute between Mandoo (Dhar) and the Lowanee Pergunnah (Holkar), but the final decision in the case has not yet been passed, owing to the Dhar Durbar having solicited a delay in order to enable them to search for papers to confute those produced by Holkar.

51. *Hospital and Dispensaries.*—There are three Dispensaries in the Native States within the Bhopawur Agency :

- 1.—Dhar.
- 2.—Jhabooah.
- 3.—Alee Rajpore.

52. The first is under the charge of the Superintendent of the Malwa Dispensaries, and the statistics pertaining thereto will be embodied in Dr. Beaumont's Report.

53. The Dispensaries at Jhabooah and Alee Rajpore have since the 1st of January been placed under the superintendence of the medical officer in charge of this Agency. Dr. Campbell has inspected them, and given such instructions regarding them as will result, I feel confident in their being maintained more efficiently and more economically. European medicines are obtained from the Government stores on payment.

The following Table shows the number of patients admitted and treated, the number of deaths, and cost :—

LOCALITY AND NAME OF DISPENSARY.	DURING THE YEAR 1868-69.		
	Number of patients admitted and treated.	Number of deaths.	Cost.
Jhabooah 	1,134	31	907
Alee Rajpore 	1,390	3	356
Total ...	2,524	34	1,263

54. *Vaccination.*—Eighty-two children were vaccinated by Dr. Campbell, the operation being successful in 70 cases, doubtful in 8, and unsuccessful in 4.

55. *Archæology*.—In addition to the information contained in Chapter X. of the Agent of the Governor General's Administration Report of last year, the following further details regarding some of the buildings at Mandoo and Dhar and the Buddhist caves at Baug are given :—

*Mandoo—Jumma Musjid.**—Its dimensions are externally 290 feet by 275, exclusive of the porch.

Internally the court-yard is almost an exact square of 162 feet. The four sides are similar, each being ornamented by eleven great arches of precisely the same dimensions and height, supported by pillars and piers, each composed of one single block of red sandstone.

The east side has two arcades in depth, the north and south three, while the west, or that facing Mecca, five, besides being ornamented by three large domes each 42 feet in diameter, and supported each by 12 pillars. The interior of the Court is very impressive in its solid grandeur.

On one side of the musjid is a splendid Dhurmsalah, 230 feet long, supported by 3 ranges of pillars, 28 in each row. These have evidently been borrowed from a Hindoo edifice, and on the north side is a porch which is only a re-erection of the pillars of a Jain dome.

Dhar—Lat Musjid.—This is unquestionably the re-arrangement of a Jain temple. The process by which this conversion of a Jain temple to a Mahomedan mosque took place was as follows :—

By removing the principal cell and its porch from the centre of the Court and building up the entrance of the cells that surround it, a court-yard was at once obtained, surrounded by a double colonnade, the typical form of a mosque. To secure a more important side to Mecca, the smaller pillars were removed from that side, and in their place were re-erected the larger pillars of the porch with their dome in the centre, and, if there were two smaller domes, by placing them at each end.

Thus, says Mr. Ferguson, without a single new column or carved stone being required, the Mahomedans obtained a mosque which for convenience and beauty was unsurpassed by anything they afterwards erected from their own original designs.

Baug.—Caves of the Punch Pandoes commonly styled.

These rock-cut Buddhist Monasteries or Viharas are excavated out of the solid rock, and were the residences of the Buddhist priests. In age they are said to be about the 3rd or 4th century after Christ. The arrangement of those at Baug is that in which 20 pillars are placed in the floor, so as to support the roof, six on each side, counting the pillars twice.

Besides this ordinary complement the Baug caves have four additional pillars in the centre, introduced, in all probability, on account of the nature of the rock not being sufficiently perfect to support itself without this additional precaution.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,

Bheel Agent.

* *Vide* Mr. James Ferguson's *History of Architecture*.

APPENDIX E.

No. 130, dated 12th April 1869.

From—CAPTAIN THOMAS CADELL, V.C., Officiating Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Bhopawur.

To—COLONEL H. D. DALY, C.B., Officiating Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Maunpore Agency for the year 1868-69.

2. I have requested Major Kincaid to forward to your Office the figures required to fill up the blank spaces in paragraphs 25, 61, 63, 72, 76, 78, and 83 of the Report, and in Return I. of the Bombay and Agra Road, and Return D. of the Dispensaries, as it is unadvisable to delay the submission of the Report until the receipt at this place of the Returns containing the figures required.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CAPTAIN T. CADELL, V.C., DEPUTY BHEEL AGENT AND POLITICAL ASSISTANT AT MAUNPORE, FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

1. For the sake of convenience the several districts (noted in the margin) under the Maunpore Agency will be reported on in the same order as last year.
- 1.—Maunpore Pergunnah (British).
 - 2.—Burwancee State (under British management).
 - 3.—Bombay and Agra Road (Police and criminal jurisdiction and collection of dues).
 - 4.—Bagode Pergunnah, Dewas (under British management).
 - 5.—Bhoomiahs of Jammuia, Rajgurrh, &c.
 - 6.—Holkar's districts south of the Vindhya range.

CHAPTER I.

MAUNPORE PERGUNNAH.

2. *General observations.*—The effects of the twenty years' settlement, effected in 1867, are already showing themselves. The cultivators now see their way to paying off the debts with which they have been hitherto oppressed, and exert themselves with an energy which they never showed before. They have cleared 693 beegahs of jungle land during the year, and many of them are making arrangements for the digging of wells. They are also doing their best to induce cultivators from other districts to settle in their villages with a view to clearing the whole of their culturable waste lands.

3. The circumstance of this small detached pergunnah being British territory is of great benefit to the cultivators of the neighbouring Native States. Whenever they are treated in an oppressive manner, they enter into negotiations for taking up land in the pergunnah, and this generally has the effect of putting a stop to the oppressive measures, or of procuring for the complainants a fair hearing by their Durbars. Four hundred and six people immigrated into the pergunnah during the year, and this is but a fraction of the number who came

and proposed to settle, but were induced to return to their homes on the promise of justice being done to them.

4. A number of applications have been received from residents of the neighbouring States to farm the unsettled villages in the pergunnah, but arrangements with the applicants have not been completed.

I.—Judicial.

5. *Civil Justice*.—The following Table, showing the working of the Civil Court compared with that of the preceding year, exhibits a marked decrease in litigation :—

YEAR.	Suits during the year.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of at end of year.	Total value of suits.	Total cost of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Average duration of suits.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1867-68	96	95	1	9,061	741	105	7 12 10	2'76
1868-69	70	70	0	5,850	662	83	9 7 4	10'85

6. *Criminal Justice*.—Thirty-one criminal trials have been held, the number during the preceding year having been 39. Nine men were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and twelve were punished with fine only, the remainder of the persons concerned in the above cases being discharged. This shows the trivial nature of the offences which were committed.

7. *Police*.—The conduct of the Police has been satisfactory. No crime of a heinous description has been committed. In nine cases of theft property of the value of Rupees 433 was stolen, of which Rupees 68 worth was recovered.

II.—Revenue.

8. *Revenue*.—The comparative Statement in the margin shows a revenue of Rupees 10,932 against Rupees 11,138 of the preceding year, a decrease of Rupees 206, which can be explained in a satisfactory manner.

	1868-69.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	4,131	3,887	244	.....
Road and opium dues ...	3,048	3,476	.....	428
Forest dues ...	876	521	355	.....
Grass lands ...	234	431	.....	197
Mango trees ...	86	21	65	.....
Abkarree ...	1,091	999	92	.....
Assessed taxes ...	.....	248	.....	248
Stamps ...	1,121	1,311	.....	190
Fines and unclaimed property ...	320	194	126	.....
Tuccavee advances ...	25	50	.....	25
	10,932	11,138	.....	206

The principal item of decrease is that of the road and opium dues, and is caused by traffic having been withdrawn from the

old road to the Railway at Khundwa.

The decrease from grass lands is owing to the unseasonable fall of rain and to some of those lands having been made over to the villagers under the settlement.

The License Tax of 1867-68 realized Rupees 248, while nothing was realized from that of 1868-69. The falling off under "Stamps" is due to decrease in litigation.

The receipts have exceeded the amount estimated by Rupees 517.

On the whole, there is a very little difference between the receipts of the two years, and the revenue of the pergunnah will, in all probability, remain about its present figure for many years to come, as the further diminution which may be looked for in the road dues will be covered by an increase in the Returns from the unsettled villages.

9. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure is also much the same as last year, namely, Rupees 3,417, against Rupees 3,286, the increase, Rupees 131 being attributable to the salaries of the Kamasdar's establishment having been raised about the middle of 1867, while the higher rates of pay were charged throughout the whole of the year under report.

The expenditure is within the amount estimated.

III.—Education.

10. *Schools*.—In last year's Report it was mentioned that the average daily attendance at the Maunpore Hindee School and Nahorkheree Bheel School had fallen from 31 and 10 to 24 and 5 respectively. This year it has risen to 41 in the former and 8 in the latter.

11. The Oordoo School at Maunpore was closed in the beginning of the year, the master having absconded, and the attendance being so small, that it was not worth while to entertain another.

12. The sum of Rupees 478 was expended on education. Rupees 356 was drawn from Government; Rupees 47 from a cess of one per cent. on the land revenue; Rupees 35 from fees, &c., and the balance was debited to the School Fund.

IV.—Public Works.

13. *Public Works*.—No expenditure under this head has been debited to Government. The sum of Rupees 809 was expended from the Road Fund in repairing and improving the roads in the pergunnah, and Rupees 248 from the Municipal Fund in repairs to public buildings.

V.—Post Office.

14. *Post Office*.—The Post Office at Maunpore has been closed, as it did not cover its expenses, and it saved the Kamasdar's establishment very little trouble, as the correspondence for Burwanee and other places had to be sorted in the Tannah.

XVI.—Miscellaneous.

15. *Dispensary*.—Five hundred and forty-nine patients were treated in the dispensary. Thirteen deaths occurred, six of them from cholera.

The expenses connected with the dispensary are defrayed by Government, and amounted to Rupees 490.

16. *Vaccination*.—One hundred and seventy-five children have been successfully vaccinated.

17. *Agriculture*.—Although the rain-fall amounted to 36.5 inches, considerably above the average, it fell very unseasonably. The khureef crop, consisting principally of "Mukka" (Indian corn), yielded about a quarter under the average. In the rubbee harvest there is a similar decrease in the yield of wheat, but the out-turn of gram and opium is not under the average.

The cotton crop was a total failure. A considerable quantity of Hingunghat cotton seed, procured from the Cotton Commissioner, Central Provinces, was sown, and it is unfortunate that the experiment was made in such an unseasonable year, as the failure will make it more difficult than ever to introduce the cultivation of an improved description of cotton into the pergunnah.

Wheat, 12½ seers per rupee.
Gram, 16½ " "
Jowaree, 18 " "
Mukkee, 16½ " "
Rice, 6 " "

Although the harvests have yielded less than those of the preceding year, the price of food has decreased considerably. The prices now current at Maunpore are shown in the margin.

18. *Forests*.—The more valuable kinds of timber, especially teak, are now strictly preserved.

Large quantities of fire-wood are exported to Mhow for the use of the garrison.

19. *Boundary disputes*.—The Indore Durbar attempted to possess themselves of a village belonging to the pergunnah, situated at the foot of the Vindhya range, claims to which were brought forward by some subordinate officials in 1863, but were not taken up by the Durbar. Under these circumstances, and taking into consideration that the village was made over as part of the pergunnah by Scindia to the British Government in 1844, the Agent of the Governor General directed the Durbar to abstain from interference in the village.

20. A trivial boundary dispute between Maunpore and Hasilpore (Holkar) was settled by the Deputy Bheel Agent in favour of the Indore Durbar.

		Balance on 1st April 1868.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Road Fund	...	1,900	569	2,469	809	1,660
Municipal Fund	...	419	245	664	354	310
School Fund	...	273	95	368	123	245
Total	...	2,592	909	3,501	1,286	2,215

21. *Local Funds*.—The receipts and expenditure of the Local Funds are shown in the margin, and contain no items which require comment.

CHAPTER II.

BURWANEE STATE.

22. *General observations*.—Whatever may be the respective merits of British and Native administration, we can give a good account of

our stewardship of the Burwanee State. The contrast between its present condition and its condition when it was brought under British management nine years ago is very great. The revenue has risen steadily year by year, as shown in the margin,

1860-61 = 23,512.	1864-65 = 52,181.
1861-62 = 32,937.	1865-66 = 59,049.
1862-63 = 37,990.	1866-67 = 63,828.
1863-64 = 42,447.	1867-68 = 76,209.
1868-69 = 84,564.	

and has almost quadrupled itself. In 1860 the Treasury was empty, the State in debt, its servants upwards of a year in arrears, and everything in a chaos of confusion. There is now a cash balance of Rupees 68,023, of which Rupees 40,000 have been invested in Government Securities. Regular Civil and Criminal Courts have been established; a well-conducted body of Police has been organized; and crime has been reduced to a minimum; Dhurmsalahs, Schools, Dispensaries, and tanks have been constructed; and roads have been opened out in all directions. Nothing that could conduce to the prosperity of the State has been neglected, and the success which has attended our efforts has been greater than we could have hoped for.

23. The Bheels are now contented and well-behaved, and many of them work on the roads under the supervision of their Naiks, who receive gratuities in proportion to the number of men brought by them.

24. Arrangements for a twenty years' settlement in the villages in the valley of the Nerbudda, which pay a beegah rate of assessment, have not progressed, as the ryots are not anxious for the measure, unless a remission of rent is granted to them, and as they are not heavily assessed at present, I do not consider any remission advisable.

25. Thirty-seven Bheelalah villages which pay a plough rate have been farmed for a period of ten years. The Statement in the margin regarding those villages is an index of the growing prosperity of the State.

Average revenue of the 37 villages for the preceding ten years	2,800
Revenue for 1867-68	3,665
Do. 1868-69, the first year of the farm...	4,836
Average revenue during the ten years' farm	
Revenue for 1877-78, the last year of the farm...	5,645

The farms were given to none but old residents of the villages, and as their interests are identical with those of the other villages, a great impetus will, it is hoped, be given to cultivation, and there is no danger of the farmers committing oppression on their brother ryots.

II.—Character of the Chief.

26. No change has taken place in the character of the Chief, which was fully described in my last Report. The effects of his excesses are telling on his constitution, and his life is very uncertain. He takes no interest whatever in the management of the State, and does not avail himself of the opportunities which are afforded him of becoming acquainted with everything that takes place in the various departments.

27. Rai Bahadoor Venkut Ram, the Native Superintendent, has conducted his duties with his usual tact and energy, and I am as well pleased with him as ever.

III.—Judicial.

28. *Civil Justice*.—The work of the Civil Court, shown in the following Statement, has considerably decreased, but the fees realized more than cover the expenses:—

YEAR.	Suits during the year.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of.	Total value of suits disposed of.	Total cost of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Average duration of suits.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1867-68 ...	400	393	7	33,231	2,453	85 10 7	6 3 0	13'5
1868-69 ...	327	327	...	16,419	1,609	51 2 0	4 14 4	11'16

The fact of there having been only two appeals from the decisions of the Sudder Ameen shows how well the people are satisfied with the working of his Court. One appeal has been made to the Court of Agent, Governor General, and is now pending.

29. *Criminal Justice*.—Fifty-eight cases have been adjudicated in the Criminal Court. The only serious case that was tried was that of a woman who attempted to poison her husband, and who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Two persons were sentenced to two years' and 14 to six months' imprisonment. Eight were flogged and 52 were punished by fine only.

The only case undisposed of at the end of the year is that of two men who are in confinement on suspicion of having murdered a boy for the sake of his ornaments, and the trial of whom has not been completed from unavoidable causes.

30. *Police*.—The conduct of the Police, which consists of 10 horse and 129 footmen, and is maintained at a cost of Rupees 11,340, has been very satisfactory. Sixteen cases of theft occurred, and property of the value of Rupees 497 was carried off, of which no less than Rupees 422 were recovered.

Besides the cases of murder and attempted murder above mentioned, no heinous crimes were committed.

IV.—Revenue.

31. *Revenue receipts*.—The comparative Statement in the margin

	1867-68	1868-69.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ...	21,441	23,010	1,578
Sayer, &c. ...	4,477	5,154	677
Abkarco ...	14,420	14,425	5
Customs, &c. ...	30,606	35,121	4,515
Law and justice...	3,777	3,095	218
Miscellaneous ...	1,488	2,051	563
Interest ...	...	800	800
	70,200	84,565	8,366

shows an increase under every head of income, the total increase being nearly 11 per cent. during the year under review.

32. *Land revenue*.—The increase under the

head of land revenue would have been much larger had not the sum of

Rupees 964 been remitted on account of the failure of the crops in some parts of the State, caused by the unseasonable nature of the monsoon.

33. *Abkaree*.—The establishment of liquor shops on the frontier by the Candeish authorities has greatly reduced the increase which would otherwise have taken place under the head of Abkaree.

34. *Customs*.—The receipts from customs during 1867-68 and the year under report are shown in detail in the margin.

	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Duty on grain	7,111	3,504	...	3,607
" piece-goods	720	812	92	...
" Kirana	4,185	4,913	728	...
" Neemkirana	1,225	1,886	661	...
" Forest produce	9,896	17,239	7,343	...
" Cattle	1,800	1,977	177	...
" Bombay and Agra Road and opium dues	4,154	3,614	...	540
Miscellaneous	1,515	1,176	...	339
Total	30,606	35,121	4,515	...

35. The great decrease in the dues realized on grain is due to the ryots having exported all their old stores in 1867-68, in the anticipation, which was

realized, of a splendid harvest.

36. The increase under the heads of "Kirana" and "Neemkirana" shows that commerce is in a healthy state.

37. The large amount which has been realized on forest produce is not a matter for congratulation. It was anticipated that the raising of the duty from Rupee 1 to Rupees 2 per log of teak and restricting the cutting to the Bheels and Bheelalabs would have the effect of preventing more wood being cut than the forests could bear; but the Bheelalabs, finding wood-cutting more profitable than agriculture, devoted most of their energy to the former pursuit, and much harm has, in consequence, been done to the forests. Permission to cut teak has now been withdrawn from the Bheelalabs, and the Bheels are so few in number, that they cannot cut more than the forests can afford.

38. The diminution in the receipts from the Bombay and Agra Road and opium dues is owing to the withdrawal of traffic to the Railway at Khundwah.

39. *Expenditure*.—The Statement in the margin shows that the expenditure during the year under report would be much the same as during the previous year if the amount expended on public works were excluded from the account.

	1867-68.	1868-69.
Establishment	8,972	8,673
Sudder Ameen's Court	590	1,093
Public Works	12,153	19,199
Police	10,344	11,661
Education	1,324	2,330
Political charges	7,271	7,194
Charitable allowances, including dispensaries	1,002	1,598
State charges	11,844	14,447
Miscellaneous	5,987	1,159
Total	59,490	67,354

The expenditure is within the amount estimated, and the receipts exceed it by the sum of Rupees 17,211.

V.—Education.

40. *Schools.*—Very satisfactory progress has been made in the Schools during the year under report. An English School has been established at Burwanee; additional Hindee teachers have been attached to the Schools at Burwanee and Rajpore, and the pay of all the School-masters has been raised in the hope of procuring the services of a better class of men than formerly.

41. The following Statement shows a slight decrease in the number of scholars on the rolls, but an increase in the average daily attendance:—

	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number on Roll.	Average attendance.	Number on Roll.	Average attendance.	Number on Roll.	Attendance.	Number on Roll.	Attendance.
1 English School at Burwanee ...	12	8	24	21	12	13	0	0
1 Hindee " " ...	95	67	100	87	5	20	0	0
1 Oordoo " " ...	24	16	24	19	0	3	0	0
1 Girls' " " ...	15	7	17	10	2	3	0	0
1 Hindee " at Rajpore ...	95	65	99	84	4	19	0	0
1 Girls' " " ...	27	0	15	6	0	0	12	3
6 Village Schools ...	171	107	119	84	0	0	52	23
	439	279	393	311	0	32	41	0

42. The sum of Rupees 2,330 was expended on education by the State, besides Rupees 1,405 contributed by the people.

43. There was not a single School in the State four years ago.

VI.—Public Works.

44. The following is an abstract Statement of the expenditure which has been incurred on public works:—

	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Repairs, &c., in Rana's palace ...	2,716	
School-house at Burwanee ...	1,057	
Dispensary and Native Doctor's house ...	1,803	
Burwanee tank ...	1,520	
Oonchee Nullah ditto ...	1,942	
Petty works and miscellaneous repairs ...	1,399	
		10,437
<i>Burwanee and Julwana Road.</i>		
New causeways ...	2,387	
Spreading moorum and general repairs ...	3,638	
		6,025
Opening up and repairing hill roads ...	...	1,868
Native Surveyor and establishment ...	...	870
Total ...	...	19,200

45. The School-house at Burwanee, capable of accommodating about 180 children, has been completed, Rupees 2,672 having been expended on the building by the State and upwards of Rupees 500 from private subscriptions.

46. The sum of Rupees 1,800 has been expended on a Dispensary with wards for about 20 patients and on a house for the Native Doctor, and both buildings will be finished before the monsoon at an additional outlay of about Rupees 1,200.

47. Burwanee and Oonchee Nullah tanks were completed before the last monsoon, the total outlay on the former being Rupees 3,467, and on the latter Rupees 3,305. Before any water had collected in the tanks, a fall of 12 inches of rain in 36 hours occurred, and they were filled to overflowing at once. The works could not have been subjected to a severer test, and they stood it excellently. The ground not having been saturated at the time, and no second fall of rain having occurred, water was not retained in the tanks, and they have not yielded the returns this year that was expected. About Rupees 1,000 will be expended in repairs and improvements on them before next monsoon, and I have no doubt that they will turn out a success.

48. Nearly Rupees 8,000 have been expended on roads during the year under review, and the money has been well laid out.

X.—Miscellaneous.

49. *Boundary Disputes.*—The boundary dispute in the direction of the Mogree River between Holkar and Burwanee, which was investigated by the Political Agent, Nimar, in 1863, is still unsettled. It leads to constant quarrels between the two States, and the Indore authorities have lately been acting in a most improper manner in carrying off Burwanee cattle and subjects from the land in dispute.

50. An important case has been settled by the Government of India. The village of Dutwara, which was originally conferred in jageer by Burwanee on the Dewan of the Holkar State, had fallen into the possession of the Maharaja Holkar as far as its revenues were concerned. His Highness tried to establish a claim to sovereignty over the village, and the Rana sought to oust him entirely. Government decided that the Maharaja should hold the village as a jageer, and that he should be subject to the rules applicable to all other jageerdars of the Burwanee State. This decision has not given satisfaction to either of the parties concerned, and places His Highness in a very anomalous position with regard to a Chief much junior to him in rank. Much heart-burning would be saved if the Maharaja would consent to sell his rights in the village to Burwanee.

51. *Agriculture, &c.*—The following Table shows the results of agricultural operations during the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year:—

	1867-68.			1868-69.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Beegahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate value.	Beegahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate value.	Beegahs.	Out-turn.	Value.	Beegahs.	Out-turn.	Value.
Cereals ...	46,400	155,544	2,58,190	39,853	96,453	1,72,319	...	...	...	6,517	59,091	85,871
Cotton ...	3,084	7,368	22,104	2,057	5,015	23,660	...	...	1,556	727	1,453	...
Miscellaneous } Crops	560	1,114	15,492	6,952	11,725	52,604	6,392	10,611	37,202	...	...	...
Total ...	50,644	164,026	2,95,786	49,762	114,093	2,45,673	...	...	...	882	49,033	47,118

52. *Grain crops.*—The yield of the cereal crops is nearly 38 per cent. less in quantity than that of the preceding year, and the total value of all the crops has fallen off nearly 16 per cent. This is owing to the unseasonable manner in which the rain fell. Only 25 inches fell during the whole season, and of this 12 inches fell within 36 hours, as already mentioned.

53. *Cotton.*—There is not such a marked decrease under the head of cotton, but I am sorry to say the Hingunghat cotton seed, of which I procured a large quantity from the Cotton Commissioner, turned out a failure.

54. *Miscellaneous crops.*—Of the large increase of 6,392 beegahs under miscellaneous crops, 6,332 were sown with tilce, which is always the first crop sown on land newly broken up.

55. *Price Current.*—Although the crops have been so much inferior to those of the previous year, the price of food has been about 5 per cent. cheaper. The reason of this is that the people exported large quantities of grain during the previous year, and that, notwithstanding the scarcity in other parts of India, the demand has not been sufficiently

great to make it worth their while to export any of the proceeds of the bumper harvest of 1867-68. The prices now current at Burwanee are shown in the margin.

56. *Forests.*—The forests in the eastern portion of the hills are strictly preserved, and the cutting of wood in the western portion is restricted to Bheels.

Years.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1867-69 ...	7,506	7,923	5,618	4,436	25,513
1868-69 ...	8,003	8,365	5,747	4,496	26,611
Increase ...	497	442	99	60	1,098

57. *Population.*—The Table in the margin shows an increase of 4.3 per cent. in the population.

58. *Dispensaries.*—Six hundred and twenty-eight patients were treated in the Burwanee Dispensary. The Native Doctor's pay has been raised to Rupees 60 per mensem, and new buildings for the Dispensary and Native Doctor have been nearly completed.

59. The Dispensary at Rajpore was opened in March 1868, and 694 patients are reported as having been treated during the year under review.

60. *Vaccination*.—Only 207 children have been vaccinated against 315 during the preceding year. The reason of this is, that a good supply of lymph was not obtained till near the end of the season.

61. *Public health*.—The public health has, on the whole, been good, and no epidemic of any kind has occurred.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

62. *Traffic*.—The traffic on the portion of the Bombay and Agra Road under the Maunpore Agency increased considerably during 1867-68, owing principally to the ferry arrangements on the road to Khundwah having been very badly conducted. The ferry at Kheree Ghât was well managed during the year under review, and, consequently, much traffic has been withdrawn from the old road to the Railway. The value of imports and exports by the old road is estimated at £881,306 against £1,353,133 of the preceding year, and as the road to Khundwah and the Railway thence to Bombay have been in full working order, a further diminution of the traffic *viâ* Scindwa is not to be anticipated until a Railway is opened to Indore.

63. *Opium*.—Only 7,537 chests of opium were exported by this road against 12,175 of 1867-68. All opium weighed at the Dhar and Rutlam scales are still exported by the old road to the Munmar Railway Station, as by this route they escape the heavy dues which are levied at Indore.

64. *Cotton*.—Six thousand and fifty-seven bales of cotton have passed down the road against 4,269 bales of the preceding year.

65. *Road and Opium Dues*.—The account in the margin shows the

	1867-68.	1868-69.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dues levied on goods in transit	18,592	17,969	623
Tax of Rupees $1\frac{1}{2}$ per chest in lieu of Kupper Kirana ...	15,219	9,421	5,798
Total ...	33,811	27,390	6,421
Opium dues ...	28,915	17,901	11,014
Grand total ...	62,726	45,291	17,435
DEDUCT—			
Expenses of collection and Police, 10 per cent. Fund, and 15 per cent. on balance for road repairs ...	20,844	15,310	5,534
Balance to be divided ...	41,882	29,981	12,401

dues on merchandize have yielded Rupees 623 less than during the preceding year, the total road and opium dues having fallen Rupees 17,435 below last year's receipts, which were Rupees 9,128 less than 1866-67. This year's deficit, in like manner, as that of 1867-68, is caused by the despatch of Indore opium *viâ* Khundwah.

66. *Ten per cent. Fund*.—The receipts in the ten per cent. fund have necessarily decreased proportionally with the

road collections, the income being Rupees 4,528 against Rupees 6,313 of 1867-68.

The Table in the margin shows that the expenditure has been reduced

	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment. ...	4,631	3,704	...	917
Public Works ...	631	1,277	616	...
Dispensary ...	608	520	...	77
Contingencies ...	635	179	...	456
Total ...	6,553	5,749	...	804

Rupees 804, notwithstanding an increase of Rupees 646 on public works. It still exceeds the income by Rupees 1,121, and further reductions are contemplated.

67. Bridge Fund.—

The collections at the trestle bridge and ferry at Khull amount to Rupees 7,674 against

Rupees 9,843 in 1867-68, a falling off of nearly 22 per cent.

	1867-68.	1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ...	2,373	2,333
Constructing and removing bridge ...	1,016	1,123
Repairs to boats ...	300	305
Contingencies ...	769	755
Total ...	4,458	4,516
Public Works ...	16,037	7,133
Grand total ...	15,425	11,649

The ordinary expenditure is much the same as last year.

68. The works at the crossing of the Nerbudda have been carried on with much energy. A causeway 372 feet long by 25 feet broad has been completed, as have also two landing quays on the south bank and one

on the north bank. The northern fair weather and monsoon approaches and the southern monsoon approaches will be finished before the rains. The sum of Rupees 18,906 has now been expended on the works, of which sum Rupees 8,880 were squandered by the Public Works Department in the manner described in paragraphs 87 to 94 of my last year's Report, and the remainder, Rupees 10,026, was expended by the Deputy Magistrate under my orders. The Chief Engineer inspected the works in January last, and highly approved of the manner in which they had been executed.

69. I would strongly recommend that the causeway should be carried right across the river, a plan which was considered quite feasible by the Chief Engineer. The erection of two trestle bridges at a cost of upwards of Rupees 1,000 would be saved yearly, besides an establishment to keep them in order, and wood is becoming scarcer and more difficult to get year by year. Another point to be taken into consideration is that, if the management is given up by our Government, the Native State to which it is made over will not be able to construct and keep up the trestle bridges in a satisfactory manner, if at all.

If my proposal is sanctioned, I would suggest that the plans and estimates should be prepared by the Public Works Department, and that the work should be executed under the orders of this Office. There is at present a balance of Rupees 21,236 in the Bridge Fund, so there will be no money difficulty in the way.

70. *Fine, Stray Cattle, and Deceased Estate Funds.*—The receipts and disbursements of the Fine, Stray Cattle, and Deceased Estate Funds are shown in the margin, and do not contain any items requiring comment.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Cash balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Fund	65	60	2,815
Stray Cattle Fund	341	120	2,017
Deceased Estate do.	149	137	3,452

71. *Judicial, Criminal.*—Seventeen road cases, all of a trivial nature, were tried

in the Courts of the Deputy Bheel Agent and Deputy Magistrate. Two persons were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, three to six months, one was flogged, and five were fined.

72. One case of dacoity and nine of theft occurred, property to the value of Rupees 2,169 being carried off.

73. *Police.*—Great reductions were made in the Road Police during the two preceding years, and a further reduction of five peadahs was made during the year under report. There are now only five sowars and fifty-two peadahs, superintended by a Deputy Magistrate and three Police Karkoons or Inspectors, and this is not too much for the protection of nearly ninety miles of road. The paucity of crime speaks well for the Police arrangements.

74. *Dispensary.*—Six hundred and thirty-one patients were treated during the year at the Khull Dispensary, and * deaths occurred among them.

75. *State of the road.*—During the monsoon the southern portion of the road was impassable after heavy falls of rain. Moorum was spread on the northern portion, and never rolled. A quantity of moorum has during the last few months been stocked on the road itself, reducing its width in some places so much, that two carts cannot pass. Under these circumstances, the state of the road cannot be considered satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV.

BAGODE PERGUNNAH (DEWAS).

76. It will be seen from the Table in the margin that the revenue of the small Pergunnah of Bagode has increased upwards of 50 per cent. during the year under review.

	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	693	850	157	0
Abkaree	149	154	5	0
Forest produce	353	555	197	0
Judicial fees	9	338	329	0
Miscellaneous	69	33	0	36
Total	1,278	1,930	652	0

The expenditure amounted to Rupees 737, leaving a surplus of Rupees 1,193 to be divided between the two Chiefs of Dewas.

77. Several of the fifteen and twenty year village leases are about to expire, and numerous applications at greatly enhanced rates have been

made for them. In some cases an increase of 150 per cent. has been offered.

When the twenty years' settlement expires in the neighbouring pergunnahs which have been transferred by the British Government to Holkar, many of their inhabitants will, it is anticipated, emigrate into the Bagode Pergunnah, and this is supposed to be the cause of the increase in the value of the leases.

78. *Civil Justice*.—The following Table shows the working of the Civil Court in the pergunnah in the year under review:—

YEAR.	No. of suits.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of at end of year.	Total value.	Total cost.	Average value.	Average cost.	Average duration.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1868-69	...	59	53	1	2,546	300	44	5 2 0	4 26

79. *Criminal Justice*.—Twenty-one trivial cases were tried during the year. One person was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, twelve were fined, and the remainder of those concerned were discharged.

80. *School*.—A school has been established at Nogjheree, the largest village in the pergunnah, and * scholars are on the roll, the daily average attendance being *. This is not a satisfactory beginning, but it is hoped that the number will increase.

CHAPTER V.

BHOOMIAHS.

81. *Jamnia Bhoomiat*.—The estate of the Bhoomiah of Jamnia is under British management. He is an intelligent lad of about 11 years of age, and is learning Hindee at the Maunpore School. I would recommend the entertainment of an English teacher for him.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Ordinary.</i>		Rs.	<i>Ordinary.</i>		Rs.
Land Revenue ...	...	6,739	Personal allowance ...	...	1,210
Sayer, &c. ...	...	237	Establishment ...	...	1,527
Abkarea ...	...	206	Tankas to Holkar, Dhar, } ...	...	1,900
Customs ...	...	335	and Scindia ...	...	...
Tankas to Holkar, Scindia, } ...	...	3,316	Miscellaneous ...	...	640
and Dhar ...	...	...			5,382
Pay as Ressaldar ...	...	900			
Miscellaneous ...	...	724			
		12,587	<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			Refund to Bhopjee, Ex- } ...	...	740
Advances for seed and food } ...	...	3,543	Kamdar ...	...	...
recovered ...	...	...	Instalment of Rupees } ...	...	12,000
			36,000 to Bhopjee ...	...	...
Total ...	...	16,130			12,740
Balance ...	...	9,489	Total ...	...	18,131
			Balance ...	...	7,489
Grand total ...	...	25,619	Grand total ...	...	25,619

82. The income and expenditure of the State during the past year are shown in the margin.

It will be seen that the ordinary revenue is Rupees 12,587, while the ordinary

expenditure is only Rupees 5,382.

83. The Ex-Kamdar had a claim of Rupees 48,536 against the estate. This has been compromised, with the sanction of the Agent of the Governor General, for Rupees 36,000, Rupees 12,000 of which was paid down, and the remainder is to be liquidated in yearly instalments of Rupees 4,000.

84. The ryots being burdened with debt, the Agent of the Governor General sanctioned the remission of Rupees 1,759, arrears of rent due by them.

85. A measurement of the estate was made under my orders, and has resulted in the reduction of the area under cultivation from 3,144 beegahs to 2,703 beegahs, and of the rents from Rupees 6,441 to Rupees 5,609. The Ex-Kamdar had cheated the ryots by making them pay for more land than they actually held, and now that a fair rate of assessment has been introduced, it is hoped that a great change in the condition of the estate will soon be perceived.

86. In addition to the Bhoomiah's estates held under Scindia, Holkar, and Dhar, he has held directly under our protection 47 "Paras," or Bheel hamlets, ever since the establishment of British supremacy in Malwah. The Indore Durbar had for many years longed to obtain possession of some of those Paras, and when their claims were formally brought forward, Scindia, Dhar, the Maunpore Pergunnah, and the Bhoomiah of Rajgurh also came forward as claimants. It has recently been decided by Government that the 47 Paras are to be held as formerly under the Maunpore Agency, no opinion being passed as to rights of sovereignty over them, and interference on the part of the neighbouring States being forbidden. With the exception of Holkar, all the parties concerned are, I believe, satisfied with this decision, it having been the object of the other claimants rather to prevent Holkar's obtaining possession than to obtain possession for themselves.

87. *Rajgurh Bhoomiah.*—In a similar manner Rajgurh and Dhall have always been held by the Bhoomiah of Rajgurh directly under British protection. The Indore and Dhar Durbars have brought forward counter-claims to those two places, and the case was recently investigated by a Commission composed of Captain Bannerman and myself. Our proceedings have been sent in, but no final order has been passed in the matter.

88. *Bhoomiahs of Gurhee, &c.*—The Bhoomiahs of Gurhee, Barood-poor, and Koteeday are under the Maunpore Agency. Their conduct has been good, and there is nothing to report about them.

CHAPTER VI.

HOLKAR.

89. *Districts recently transferred.*—The Indore Durbar has acted up to its agreement not to raise the land revenue of the pergunnahs recently transferred to it by the British Government while the twenty years' settlement lasts. The settlement will expire shortly, and the people look forward with much dread to the measures which the Durbar may then introduce. Burwai is the only pergunnah recently made over in which there was no settlement, and I am informed that the Durbar has

raised the land revenue about 75 per cent., but as no statistics are supplied to this Office by the Durbar, I cannot speak positively on this point.

90. *Transit Dues.*—The people complain greatly of the enhancement of the rates levied on account of transit dues, since the Durbar surrendered its rights to levy dues on the Khundwah road. Between Burwai and Mahesur, a distance of 32 miles, a cart-load of ordinary merchandise has to pay four tolls of Rupees 1-8 each, and between Kusrawud and Kurree, 20 miles apart, the same amount is levied. At the latter place I found the price of grain 20 per cent. dearer than at Mundlaisur, 15 miles distant, the difference being caused by the transit dues. Comment on such facts is unnecessary.

91. *Boundaries.*—A Commission, composed of Captain Forsyth, Settlement Officer in Nimar, and myself, laid down the boundaries between the British Pergunnah of Kanapore Beria and the adjacent pergunnahs of the Indore State, and disposed of 31 boundary disputes: The Durbar appealed in seven cases, but the Agent of the Governor General confirmed our decisions.

92. *Dilatoriness of the Durbar.*—Before concluding this Report it is necessary that I should mention the dilatoriness on the part of the Durbar in replying to communications from this Office. In September last I sent the Durbar a list of 52 references which had been made to it, and on which no action had been taken, although some of the cases had been pending for years, and frequent reminders had been sent to the Durbar regarding them.

In outlying pergunnahs the Durbar officials frequently act in a most aggressive manner towards the neighbouring States, and the Durbar shows no readiness in repressing their practices. The consequence is, that an immense amount of correspondence is expended on most trivial disputes, and justice is seldom done in the end.

APPENDIX F.

Dated 1st April 1869.

From—CAPTAIN E. R. C. BRADFORD, Political Assistant at Goona.

To—COL. H. D. DALY, C.B., Officiating Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

It cannot be expected that in general anything particularly interesting or important should happen in the five small States immediately under this Office, nor has the past year been an exception in this respect. I must be excused, therefore, if it appears that the matters connected with them to which my remarks refer seem scarcely worthy of notice.

2. *Ragooghur*.—The Raja of Ragooghur, for some time past, has been in bad health. Some months ago he seemed to be treating many of the zemindars in his district in such a manner as to raise a good deal of discontent and dissatisfaction. Under the idea that by inducing new zemindars to settle in some of his villages, on the understanding that they were to receive half the zemindari “huks” (rights), of which the former zemindar was to be deprived, he would greatly increase the number of cultivators, and so the number of cultivated acres, he drove several of the zemindars from their villages altogether. It was not to be expected that they would remain quietly by whilst others occupied the places which they considered as much their own as the Raja’s position is his. The Raja argued that the zemindars were not hereditary, but that they had been granted their lands, some by himself, some by his father, and what he had given he had a right to take away; that the zemindars he wished to change did not do their best by their villages, and were otherwise not fulfilling the conditions under which they were given, and other reasons which seemed to me equally easy of assertion without capability of proof. In an interview with the Raja, therefore, I explained to him what would be the effect if his arguments were accepted as a principle in Central India, and what could not fail to be the result in his own district, *viz.*, driving many into open opposition to him; and I am glad to say that my conversation had the desired effect.

3. It is scarcely necessary for me to again refer to the well-grounded complaints preferred by the Gwalior Durbar in May 1868 against the Raja for his want of attention to the Maharaja Scindia’s daughter when passing through *en route* to Dewass. The various excuses offered by the Raja were not so satisfactory as I could have wished, but as there had been considerable uncertainty as to the date of the arrival of the Ranee, the Raja apologized for the remissness, promising that it should not occur in future: it is hoped that the Durbar has forgiven it in the present instance.

4. It is no easy matter for so proud a man as the Raja, and one who is so completely absorbed in the history of his ancestors, to accept gracefully the position he holds with reference to the Gwalior Durbar.

This position is, I consider, one of the chief points to be kept in view in all questions in which he and the Durbar are concerned.

5. The Raja's youngest son, now the minor, Chief of Mnksoodunghur, has lately been married to a daughter of the Rao Raja of Gopalghur, which union has much gratified the Raja.

6. *Gurrah*.—The Raja of Gurrah had a son born to him in October last, which is a subject of congratulation. Of all the pergunnahs in the Goona District, there is none that has suffered so little from the present unfavourable season as that of Jamneir, from which the Gurrah Raja derives his revenue. It is a curious fact that whilst every other part suffered from the paucity of rain, this pergunnah had quite a fair amount, and these were quite average crops.

7. *Bhadowra*.—Not so the district belonging to the Raja of Bhadowra, in some villages of which, I am told, not a drop of rain fell, and, consequently, the seed could not even be put into the ground.

8. In addition to this calamity, the Raja, who, as you are aware, is very nearly, if not quite, blind, has had the sad distress of seeing his son, and only son too, lose his sight from a severe attack of small-pox, and this on the eve of the boy's marriage with the eldest daughter of the Raja of Gurrah. Perhaps, however, to a man of the Raja's parsimonious nature, the severest blow of all is that in such a season of misfortunes he is called on to expend money on the marriage of his daughter, who has for some years been engaged to the brother of Raja Maun Singh of Parone.

9. *Sirsee*.—The neighbouring small State of Sirsee has suffered equally with Bhadowra from the want of rain; most of its villages are for the time actually depopulated on this account. Not long ago I was compelled to summon the Dewan to Goona, in order that I might investigate a list of complaints that had been made by the Durbar to the Political Agent in Gwalior against him. From the enquiries instituted, it was quite evident that the open hostility of one Radha Kishen, the Putwaree of the Pergunnah of Atulpore, which adjoins Sirsee, was the sole cause of the complaints. The list comprised ten charges, and was found to contain none of a later date than November 1866. The larger number of them dated from 1864 to 1865. Some had actually been before, and been settled by yourself and Captain Martin, and not one was of any very serious nature.

10. The Dewan, who, as you are aware, is a most ignorant man, has appointed his half-brother, Thakoor Hutti Singh, Kamdar, and has given a "Muchalka" (agreement) promising that the Durbar shall not in future have any cause of complaint against him. I trust, therefore, that things will go on better in future; but if not, it will be necessary to make it the subject of a separate Report.

11. *Danowda*.—The Thakoor of Danowda has been ill for many months,—the effects, I fear, of dissipation.

12. *Gwalior Districts*.—Of the eight pergunnahs belonging to the Durbar, that of Bamori, to the north-west of Goona, has suffered more than any other from the scarcity of water. So early as December water had to be carried four or five miles to several villages, and I was told that during a marriage in one village the only manner in which

the hundreds assembled could carry out the necessary ablutions was by each taking a dip in a big caldron.

13. In January Dewan Dada, Katkin, paid a visit to this district, in order that he might judge of its actual state. Doubtless, the object and result of this visit will be fully reported on from Gwalior, so it is not necessary for me to notice it further.

14. Few, if any, changes have taken place amongst the Durbar officials in these parts. The Bujrunghur Soobha continues to work with great energy, and is ever ready to afford me any assistance in his power.

15. *Crime.*—There certainly has not been more crime in the course of the year, though the scarcity and the thousands of fugitives from famine-stricken districts who have passed through would have fully accounted for a certain increase. As early as the 15th August parties of various sizes from the Nerwar and Gwalior Districts began to pass through, *en route* to Malwa and Bhopal: the stream was a continual one till the end of January.

16. It is impossible that any computation of the actual number passing through can be formed, but these must have been many thousands with enormous herds of cattle. When it is considered that quite as large a number were passing along by Ghadowra and Pechore, towards Seronge, it may, in some measure, be imagined what multitudes in search of the actual necessities of life were at that time moving through the district.

17. I should also mention that many have taken up their abode on the rivers where their cattle can subsist. With the influx of strangers it is, indeed, I say, more than wonderful how little crime there has been in the districts generally.

18. A serious fray took place on a disputed boundary between the village of Tuknera, in the Miana Pergunnah, and Amkekra, in Budurwas.

19. The Thakoor Zemindar of the former village was killed, and two others of the same village were severely wounded. This occurred as long ago as July, but up to the present time the result of the investigation has not been communicated to me. I always observe that there is great delay in the settlement and adjudication of cases occurring in the Miana or Arone Pergunnahs, which are held in jaghire by Kishen Rao Jhadu Bahadoor, even when the case involves with it another pergunnah under the same Soobha. In the instance to which I have above referred, there was the additional difficulty of the Miana Pergunnah being under the Bujrunghur Soobha, whilst Kolarus is in the Soobha of Nerwar.

20. The mail cart was stopped and plundered in November within about three miles of Rotiai. The robbery took place in the thick jungles, and it was almost an impossibility to say whether the Durbar itself or the Danowda Thakoor was responsible for the exact spot where it occurred. Property to the value of Rupees 2,323-7, in addition to several cheques and drafts, was lost: nothing has yet been recovered.

21. *Cattle-lifting.*—That cattle-lifting has in any way decreased I cannot really hope, but certainly fewer cases have been reported to

mé, the result, perhaps, of the difficulty of providing fodder for the cattle, and, consequently, the disposal of them being not quite such an easy matter as usual. The rules hitherto in force with reference to the restoration of stolen property in Central India, having now become applicable to States in Rajpootana, cannot, I think, but act beneficially.

22. I am strongly of opinion that the only way of effectually stopping this, the prevailing crime of Central India and its adjacent districts, would be the appointment of an energetic officer with special powers for its suppression.

23. *Justice*.—Thirty two criminal cases have been tried by this Office, and 69 civil cases, of a trivial nature, have been settled.

24. *Jail*.—Four thousand nine hundred and forty-two prisoners have been confined in the Goona Jail in the course of the year. The cost of the establishment and the feeding of the prisoners has been Rupees 1,619-14-3.

25. *Public Works*.—The bridge over the Choupate, at Rotiai, a very handsome structure, ten arches of 37' span, has been completed.

26. The metalling of the road has been carried on with great energy, and there is not any part of it now superior to the sixty miles from Goona to Beowra.

27. *Bungalows*.—The Travellers' Bungalows at Awan and Bina-gaon are now in use. All the bungalows have been placed under charge of the Public Works Department, a most necessary and excellent change.

28. *Serai*.—In last year's Report mention was made of the necessity of a serai for travellers at Pakriapoor. The Durbar, through the Political Agent at Gwalior, placed Rupees 1,000 at my disposal for the purpose, and the serai is now ready for use.

29. A proposal has been submitted by Captain Baillie, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, that several additional wells may be sunk along the road; and I hope it may receive the sanction of Government.

30. The causeway over the Parbutti, which proved such a success last year, has been equally so this season. It is, I believe, proposed to increase the permanent portion of it, and so decrease the annual labour and expense of replacing the earth part, which is, of course, washed away in the heavy rains.

31. *Post Office*.—A very large reduction has taken place in the establishment for the conveyance of mails. Each stage has been reduced to six horses, the number being barely sufficient for the mail service alone. The measure of throwing out of employ such a large number of coachmen, bageers, and others, in such a season, seems unwise to any one acquainted with the class of men from which these are generally drawn; and doubtless the hardship to the horse owners, who had as many as eight or ten extra horses, some of them but lately purchased, thrown on their hands, when horses were unsaleable, has been a subject of remark by every one.

32. I would here mention how entirely the reduction of horses on the line has, as it were, more than ever isolated the small military stations situated on or near the road. Before the reduction, it was

possible in an emergency for any one called to a distance to obtain a special mail cart, which is now wholly denied them; and the only means of moving is by the ordinary mail, and that only provided the seat on it is not previously occupied by some through passenger. This is no little hardship to the residents of these stations.

33. *Dispensary*.—The Dispensary building has been put into as good a state of repair as the money given by the Durbar for the purpose would admit.

34. The Return furnished by Assistant Surgeon Odevaine of the number of patients treated at this useful institution shows 1,197 at a cost of Rupees 1,260. This Return, however, does not fairly represent the actual number, but only the exact number of individuals who have received medical treatment, many of them having been so treated 20 or 30 days, as the case may be. I find this is the way the numbers have hitherto been returned, and there would be difficulty and delay in making out the Return otherwise in the present Report, but it shall be rectified in future. Eighteen deaths occurred in the Dispensary in the course of the year. The small funds of the Dispensary do not admit of the employment of a Vaccinator; nevertheless, 889 children and others have been operated on during the year.

35. *Survey*.—The work of the Topographical Survey Party, which commenced in this district during the cold season, was very much interrupted owing to the sickness and scarcity prevailing, and the party was on this account withdrawn earlier than usual.

36. *Miscellaneous*.—Only 15 $\frac{3}{16}$ inches of rain fell during the year, and the whole season was a most unfavourable one. Up to the 15th September the country was looking as dry and arid as it usually does in the hot season, and had not a good storm come about that time, there would literally have been no grass whatever.

37. Then, too, the khureef crop, of course, came to nothing. The rubbee also in most places failed, and everywhere was less than the average.

38. To this scarcity, and consequent poverty, the terribly unhealthy season that has followed may, in some degree, be attributed.

39. Small-pox has raged all over the district, and about the 10th March cholera broke out with great virulence on the Trunk Road, and there seems little hope of its disappearance till the rainy season shall again set in.

40. Subscriptions have been raised and measures adopted for the relief, as far as possible, of the starving poor; but as these measures will, in all probability, be necessary for some months, a separate Report on the subject will be submitted later.

41. Indisposition and the extra work entailed upon me by the assemblage of paupers, &c., must be my excuse for not submitting this Report earlier.

ENCLOSURES.

Statement of General Report of the Political Administration of Central India Agency of Goona for 1868-69.

Annual Statement of administration of civil justice for the year 1868-69.

- Annual Statement of duration of cases in the Civil Court for the year 1868-69.
- Annual Statement exhibiting the attendance of witnesses in the Court of the Political Assistant at Goona for the year 1868-69.
- Annual General Statement of administration of criminal justice for the year 1868-69.
- Annual Statement of duration in the Criminal Court of cases for the year 1868-69.
- Annual Statement exhibiting the attendance of witnesses in the Court of the Political Assistant at Goona for the year 1868-69.
- General Statement showing the number and classification of offences in which the punishment of whipping has been inflicted in the Courts under the Central India Agency under Act. VI. of 1864 during the year 1868-69.
- Statement showing the strength and cost of the Police maintained in the British Cantonment and Political Agencies, as also of the Native States under British management within the limits of the Goona Political Agency, during the year 1868-69.
- General Jail statistics for the year 1868-69.

APPENDIX G.

No. 458, dated 22nd September 1869.

From—C. R. COLES, Esq., Political Assistant at Nagode.

To—J. P. STRATTON, Esq., Political Agent in Bundelcund.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Political Administration Report of this Office for the year 1868-69.

I.—Introductory and General.

There has been no change in the nature and extent of this charge since last Report requiring mention here.

2. The subjects which have affected in common the Native States concerned are the yield of the crops of the season and the general health. The Reports furnished from time to time regarding the prospects of the crops and the grants-in-aid made by the Government for the relief of the starving have told their own tale.

Suffice it to say here that, owing to drought, about one-third only of an average yield was obtained. This, combined with previous years' shortcomings and want of occupation for the lower classes, led to a famine, the results of which would have been most deplorable but for the Railway. As it had during the last few years of scarcity aided the population with funds by employment on the line, so it has this year relieved the famine to a great extent by importations of grain.

A more impressive lesson than this, in favour of road communications, could not present itself, and it is to be hoped it will have its effect on all concerned.

The results of last year's drought, I am told by men who profess to a recollection of 50 years, have been of a character unprecedented in their experience. Streams and wells that have always yielded their supply in previous seasons of drought have this year run dry, and healthy trees of all ages have withered and died, the mango tree suffering most.

3. The calls consequent on the distress have, I am glad to say, been fairly met by the Chiefs concerned. They have dealt leniently with their malgoozars and shown an interest in the relief of their poor by charities and relief works. On this last point I shall report separately when their work shall have been completed.

In connection with the famine, special thanks are due to Messrs. Spencer and Wakley, officers of the Railway Company, for their aid in caring for the poor at Ocheyra and Sutna. They have, at much trouble and risk from contagious diseases, personally attended to the distribution of doles granted by Government and the Native States.

4. Secondly, the health of the States embraced in this Report has been very bad. Apart from the ills arising from a famine, we have had

small-pox, cholera, and a disease hitherto unknown or unnoticed by the people of these parts. From its description I am inclined to think it was heat apoplexy, or sun-stroke. Healthy people, while working out of doors during the hot months, have suddenly dropped and died with convulsive motions. This combination of evils has left a sad blank in the population.

II.—Condition of Native States.

5. *Rewah*.—Great changes have taken place in the system of administration of this territory since last Report, based on the Chief's desire for reformation.

The first in importance was the introduction of Raja Sir Dinkur Rao into his Durbar as friend and adviser. Coupled with this was the dismissal of the Minister of the time, and the appointment in his place of Lall Runduan Singh, a Sirdar of Rewah.

Another act of much importance was the remission of transit duties experimentally throughout the territory. It is to be hoped this will become permanent.

Sir Dinkur Rao has twice visited Rewah, spending a few days at each visit, but he has all along had a representative, Rambhow, styled by the Chief Naib Dewan, in conjunction with whom the Minister Runduan Singh has carried on the work of the territory.

Under this joint administration several new Courts and Offices were created. The detail, as furnished by the Durbar, are given in the abstract General Report.

The revenue system has also undergone a change, and this year for the better. The contractors have been displaced and a Mouzawar settlement established.

The result of these changes is not yet so apparent as to admit of being embodied in this Report. The new system being only of recent introduction, of course much benefit cannot yet be expected from its working; but I am afraid things have not gone on satisfactorily, as many changes have been made among offices and officials since Diukur Rao laid the foundation for a new system of administration. This may be attributed in some measure to the disinclination of the Chief to incur expense without immediate compensating returns, and also to the want of cordiality that has existed for some time between the Minister and his Naib.

6. *Nagode*.—There has been no change in the administration of this State, but the Chief has been ill for a great part of the year, and unable, in consequence, to give the necessary attention to his affairs.

For months he was labouring under the delusion that ill-disposed people were practising witchcraft against his life. He was perfectly wretched and his natural weak constitution suffered materially. To counteract the devices of his enemies, he had recourse to poojahs, trying both to his health and his purse.

For a lengthened period this may be said to have been his one business in life. I did all I could to overcome the diseased fancy, and Colonel Meade also in January last, on his way to England, endeavoured to

show him the fallacy of such beliefs; but the whim was not got over till his health improved, and then he congratulated himself on having overcome the machinations of his enemies.

The insubordination of his Oobareedars has been the Chief's great complaint, and he has expected this to be overcome rather by the aid of his Political Officers than by personal action. As I could not meet him in this, matters between him and his Oobareedars are *in statu quo*.

Another cause of distress to him has been the death of his son-in-law, the heir apparent to the Boondee Raj. Many of his hopes were centered on this alliance and naturally he felt the calamity very much.

Thus the year has been one of comparative inactivity as regards matters of importance, though the routine of work has gone on much as usual.

7. *Myhere*.—The administration of this State has not shown any results worthy of note. The Chief certainly keeps up the establishment made over to him on taking charge of his State, but his course of action is fast merging into the old Native system, based on the rule of will, for which he appears to have a strong preference.

He has also a very high opinion of his position and abilities, and these feelings influence him to a degree to hinder and make troublesome all dealings with him. He demurs at every measure proposed, although his equals and superiors in position give a ready and willing assent; and even in the discharge of ordinary work he appears to think that his dignity is best upheld by inattention and neglect.

8. *Sohawul*.—The minor Chief of this State was at home on leave from the Ward's Institution when Colonel Meade passed Sutna on his way to England, and he had an interview with him.

Colonel Meade acceded to his request to be withdrawn from the institution on his promising to attend my Office to learn work and to keep up his English studies by the aid of a tutor.

His object gained, the young Chief has shown no inclination to attend Office. He certainly has the excuse that I am always on the move, and that he has no accommodation at Nagode or at Sutna. But the will also is wanting, or he could, though with a little discomfort, arrange to be at Nagode during my visits to this place.

My endeavours to obtain a tutor have not succeeded. The pay offered was Rupees 100 a month, but all the applications I have received have been from men of too young an age to have a proper influence on a lad of 18.

I would offer higher pay if I thought that further tutillage would lead to any good, but the Chief gives no promise of such result, and the State is too poor to admit of waste.

III.—Judicial.

9. *Civil Justice*.—There has been no change in this department since last Report. Details of work done under this section are given in the Tabular Statements furnished. The following is an abstract of the same:—

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF SUITS					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1868-69.	
	Pending at the close of 1867-68.	Filed during 1868-69.	Total.	Disposed of during 1868-69.	Pending at the close of 1868-69.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.
						Rs.	Rs.
Railway cases	1	11	12	10	2	5,291	5-4-2
Sohawul cases ... ..	...	4	...	...	4		
Sir Punch, Sohawul	14	45	59	51	8		
Total	15	60	75	61	14	5,291	5-4-2

The average value of each suit is Rupees 86-11-9, the average cost of conduct Rupees 5-4-2, and the cost per cent. 6-1-1.

10. *Duration of suits.*—Though there has been an improvement on last year, the average is still high, viz., 58 days.

This delay is caused mainly by the uncertainty of my movements and from unforeseen calls upon my time in Nagode, which often renders it impossible for me to fix the dates of hearings till opportunity allows me hope of being able to take up the case without interruption.

In Sohawul the difficulty is in getting the assessors and witnesses together.

11. *Criminal Justice.*—The following is an abstract of the work disposed of under this heading:—

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	ADJUSTED IN THE COURT OF									
	Political Assistant.		Superintendent, Sohawul.		Railway Magistrate.		Cantonment Magistrate.		Total.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Murder ... ..	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4
Dacoity ... ..	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Theft, cattle and ordinary ...	5	7	12	24	21	31	1	2	39	64
Kidnapping ... ..	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	6
Miscellaneous	6	9	9	12	63	86	...	...	78	107
Total	11	28	23	46	84	117	1	2	110	193

The entry under heading "Dacoitee" of 12 persons and *no* case needs explanation. These men were unnecessarily apprehended, and, of course, at once released, though the case, in reference to others, remained under enquiry.

In the duration of cases there is an improvement on last year, the average being 10 as compared to 17½.

12. *Detention of witnesses*.—The total number of witnesses attending Court was 287; of this number, 281 were discharged in one day, 4 in two days, and 2 in three days.

13. The percentage of persons convicted to the total number disposed of is 59. This is much more satisfactory than the result of last year, but still the acquittals bear a heavy proportion. The Police have been warned to be more careful in their action.

14. *Punishment of whipping*—Has been inflicted in 6 cases. Four offenders had 6 stripes each and two had 12.

15. *Thuggee and Dacoity Agency*.—No cases in this department have come before this Office.

16. Up to December last the Political Agent for Bundelcund had jurisdiction as Sessions Judge on Railway lands lying within the Native States of Bundelcund, but Government Notification No. 344, dated 29th December last, has transferred the entire jurisdiction of a Sessions Court in Railway lands from Allahabad to Jubbulpore to the Judge of Allahabad.

The same Notification has also ruled that all offences committed on the Railway lands on this extension line, requiring trial by a High Court of Judicature, shall be tried by the Court for the North-Western Provinces.

17. *Police*.—The Statement following shows the Police force under control of this Office at the close of the year :—

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	GOVERNMENT POLICE.			NATIVE STATE POLICE.			TOTAL.		
	Mounted.	Foot.	Annual cost.	Mounted.	Foot.	Annual cost.	Mounted.	Foot.	Annual cost.
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Treasury Guard...	5	324	...	...	...	...	5	324
Lock-up do.	5	324	...	...	...	...	5	324
Bundelcund Agency Police	48	5,998	...	...	...	...	48	5,998
Sohawul District Police	2	35	3,276	2	35	3,276
Total	2	93	9,912

A few remarks in explanation are necessary here.

The Tabular Statement furnished separately shows the cost of Bundelcund Agency Police to be 1,728. This was actual expenditure

for the period they were employed in 1868-69. The figure now given is the annual cost.

Again, the note in the said Statement accounted for an increase of cost in this establishment as compared to the establishment of the past season. It is necessary here to disconnect the establishment of 56 men entered in last Report. This body had ceased to exist during the year, and its place had been supplied by Police by the Native Chiefs at their own cost, so that, at close of year, the only Police establishment on the Railway line at Government cost was the five men for supervision of the Native States' Police. The remark, therefore, of course, in establishment in the Tabular Statement applies only to the five men the Government had to pay at the close of the season.

18. *Jails*.—The Return required under this heading was furnished some time since with other Tabular Statements, but I find it was incorrectly filled in. Under heading of annual average cost of each prisoner was entered daily and monthly averages, and a reference to the two preceding headings showed further an unaccountable error in the calculation.

The entire jail accounts had therefore to be gone over afresh, and the results are given in the amended Statement annexed.

In connection with this, I have to explain the reason for including the prisoners under trial in the calculation of costs. The so-called jail here is, in fact, only a lock-up as regards offenders in the Agency and Railway Departments. It is therefore but fair that the cost of establishment should be distributed over the entire body, and not confined to the few who undergo punishment here owing to their short periods imprisonment rendering it unadvisable to transfer them.

The cost for Sohawal prisoners being higher is accounted for by the daily average of prisoners being less and the cost of establishment being greater.

The prisoners have behaved well and their health has been good.

IV.—Revenue.

19. *Section I., Ordinary Imperial Revenue*.—The Government revenue credited in this Treasury is obtained from Stamps, Judicial, Telegraph, and Postal. The detail of receipts is given below :—

Land Revenue and Abkaree.	Judicial Stamps.	Judicial fees and re- ceipts.	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL COLLECTIONS, INCLUDING SALE OF STAMPS.			Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Electric Tele- graph.	Postal.	Total.		
.....	527 7 0	.....	1 0 0	2,617 2 1	2,618 2 1	.....	3,145 9 1

The Nagode Post Office is the only one which sends its collections to this Treasury and indents for Stamps on it.

20. *Section II., Payable by Native States.*—Nil.

V.—Education.

21. I can see no progressive move in this department; indeed, it was hardly to be expected in a season of calamity like the past.

Nagode, Myhere, and Sohawul continue to keep up their schools, and the attendance shows a slight improvement on last year.

Rewah shows an increase of one school, but gives no detail. The matting shed set up in Rewah as a school on the occasion of Colonel Meade's visit has gone to pieces. This was the site on which the school was to be built, and a hasty foundation was laid for presentation to the Political Agent on his late visit to Rewah. The superstructure was afterwards commenced, but the hastily-constructed foundation was insufficient, and the whole affair has collapsed.

The Tabular Statement required under this Chapter has already been furnished.

VI.—Public Works.

22. *Military, British.*—All the barracks and some of the buildings occupied by European troops when stationed here have been dismantled. The site of the Native Infantry lines and the lines themselves were condemned some time ago, and order was issued for the erection of new lines on the high ground close to the European Infantry barracks. The construction of the new lines was undertaken by the regiment now here not long after its arrival, but the buildings had barely reached their plinth when the rains stopped progress.

23. *Civil, British.*—The only work in hand of this description is the Agency buildings at the Sutna, but there has been no progress. A collection of stones for building purposes, made about six months ago, is the only indication of something being intended.

24. *Civil, Native States.*—Rewah is the only State that has any work of this kind in hand.

The jail mentioned in last year's Report as being in progress has been completed, but the enclosing wall, which I recommended to be thrown out to the furthest extent the ground would admit of, is in its first stage of construction.

The new Dispensary is still in a very backward state. It was undertaken soon after the old one had been washed away by the flood of September 1867, but there have been many cessations of work, and the time of its completion cannot be calculated on.

25. *Public Works, Communication, Imperial Roads.*—The only Imperial road in course of construction through my charge is the one from Gwalior *via* Jhansie and Nowgong to the Railway station at Sutna, on the Allahabad and Jubbulpore line. As far as this road runs through Nagode, Sohawul, and Rewah, the earthworks and culverts may be said to be completed. A large stock of metalling material has been laid in, and there is every prospect of the road being metalled during the next rains.

In connection with this road have been built two road chowkees,—one at Sidhpooora, half way from this to Sutna, and one at the Sutna itself.

26. *Railway*.—The Jubbulpore extension line of the East India Railway has two trains bound to run daily from either side. One is the express train. It carries the mail and passengers of the 1st, 2nd, and intermediate classes. The other is the mixed train, and carries goods and passengers of all classes. The mail train from Jubbulpore reaches Sutna at 7-26 and leaves at 7-50 P.M.; the mixed arrives at 10-40 and leaves at 11-20 A.M. The mail train from Allahabad arrives at Sutna at 4-41 and leaves at 5 A.M.; the mixed arrives at 12-45 P.M. and leaves at 1-40.

Of special goods trains I have no account, but they are in use to some extent for the carriage of grain. For some time there has been an average receipt of about 2,000 maunds per week at Sutna.

27. *Railway Feeders*.—(1.) The land required for the feeder to connect the Deccan road with the Railway station at Jakae was made over to the Department Public Works, Central Provinces, long since. The road had been commenced, but other works of importance came in the way, and completion is promised in October next.

(2.) The road to connect Umdara station with the Deccan road was undertaken by the Chief, but it has not made much progress.

(3.) The road from Singpore to Kothee was surveyed and pegged out by the Native Overseer attached to this Office. The nature of the ground, however, required professional supervision in construction of road, and the Overseer, being otherwise employed, could not be spared.

(4.) The small unfinished portion of the road from Jutwara to Birsingpore remains as it was. The disputed point has been settled, but the road, having been started from both ends, requires careful joining at the break in it, and the Overseer had other work to do.

(5.) A feeder to the Railway station at Ocheyra from the town of that name is in progress.

28. *Public Works from Local Funds*.—*Nil*, there being no Government Local Fund in this charge.

VII.—Post Offices.

29. There has been no change in the Post Office stations since last Report. But a material change for the better was introduced in the line of communication between Nowgong and Nagode. The round-about route *viâ* Bandah, Futtehpore, Allahabad, and Sutna to Nagode had given place to the direct route *viâ* Chutterpore and Punnah. The former line brought us our post on the 5th day, and the latter in 20 hours. But from some cause, apparently not admitting of sufficient argument, the round-about course has again been adopted. All communication, official and private, *viâ* Nowgong to Nagode to the south, and to Europe, are seriously affected by this reversion, and, in my opinion, the interests of Government and of the Native States in these parts call for the re-establishment of the new line, though it be attained at a cost exceeding the old one. Nowgong is the channel of communication between the Central India Agency and the Native States in these parts;

including the very important territory of Rewah, and yet references to Nowgong in connection with them, which may be disposed of on the third day, are allowed to run on to the ninth or tenth day. Surely this ought not to be.

30. *Staging Bungalows*.—There are four under this Office, and all on the Deccan road. The bungalows at Myhere and Rewah are still in fair use, but those at Mungauni and Mowgunge are rarely occupied. These might, I think, be abolished.

The following Statement shows the receipts and disbursements:—

No. of Bungalows.	Receipts from fees.	DISBURSEMENTS.			REMARKS.
		Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
5	391	464	124 15 6	588 15 6	

I have included the Nagode Dâk Bungalow in the number, because its receipts are credited in this Treasury by the Public Works Department and remitted to the Central India Agency.

VIII.—*Electric Telegraph.*

31. The Government line referred to in previous year's Report as running by the side of Railway road from Jubbulpore to Allahabad has been completed, but there is no intervening station for the reception of messages. The Railway Telegraph is therefore used by the public between the two stations.

The Chief of Rewah applied, some time back, to have a branch line from the Government Telegraph from Sutna to Govindguri, and enquired the cost of construction, maintenance, &c. This was supplied in May last, and there the matter rests, the Chief apparently being unwilling to incur the expense involved.

IX.—*Military.*

32. The strength of the troops at this station is as follows:—

CAVALRY.				INFANTRY.			
European.		Native.		European.		Native.	
No.	Strength.	No.	Strength.	No.	Strength.	No.	Strength.
Nil.	Nil.	1 Squadron, 7th B. Cav.	188	Nil.	Nil.	6th Regiment, M. N. Infantry.	713

The Infantry Regiment arrived here in the beginning of December from a southern station, and felt the change of climate; but for all that, the average of its sick was much less than that of the cavalry, which, it may be said, is composed of people of the country, who, moreover, had been at Nagode for about a year previous to the season under report.

The percentage of infantry sick varied from 1·12 to 8·16, the higher average having occurred in March 1869. The cavalry average varied from 2·15 to 17·26, and the average for seven months was between 10 and 11. The excess over the infantry, for the reasons above given, and because the cavalry lines have a much better situation, appears to me unaccountable.

In the entire body of troops, infantry and cavalry, there were 5 deaths in the year.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

33. *Surveys.*—Captain Riddell's Topographical Survey party was at work during the season in Rewah and the Native States in this neighbourhood. It is too early to receive any intimation of the results, but I believe the work in these parts, including Rewah, has been completed, and that the operations next year will be towards Punnah and further west.

It is due to Captain Riddell to say that during the time he has conducted the survey in my charge matters have worked so smoothly, that I have hardly known of the existence of his party.

I have been spared the incessant complaints, ordinarily attending surveys, of want of supplies on the one hand, and of oppression on the other. This result, in working with Native States, is entitled to special commendation.

34. *Settlement of Boundaries.*—There were two parties at work this year for the adjustment of boundaries. Captain Kincaid and Mr. Spedding, as representing the two interests, took up the frontier work between the Native States and the Banda District, and Captain Tottenham and Messrs. Samuels and Pemberton were in the same way employed on the Rewah frontier with Chota Nagpore and the Central Provinces. The result, as far as my charge is concerned, was the disposal of four cases each by the northern and southern parties; but all these decisions are objected to by the Native States concerned. I am unable to give further information on the subject, as I have not seen the proceedings.

35. *Hospital and Dispensaries.*—There are three in this charge, viz., at Rewah, Nagode, and Myhere, and they are carried on in the same way as reported last year. The Return of patients treated is as follows:—

Number and location of Dispensaries.			DURING 1868-69.			
			Number admitted or treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinated.	Cost.
						Rs.
1.	Rewah	... ..	876	1	...	999
2.	Nagode	... ..	718	4	662	685
3.	Myhere	... ..	1,718	16	...	1,039

The figure entered under the heading of vaccination includes revaccinations, and there is no doubt that the Native Doctor of the Dispensary, Thakoorpurshad, interested himself much in the work. He was always with lancet in hand on the look-out for subjects, and did much good. He has also gone beyond legitimate calls on him in attending to the numerous sick this season of famine and disease has brought within the sphere of his action, and he has assisted me materially in attending to the poor. This officer fully deserves commendation and advancement, but I hope this recommendation will not cause his removal.

He has been here 16 years; the people of these parts appreciate him, and he has an influence which will lead to much good, particularly in the matter of vaccination, so generally objected to by the Native Chiefs and their subjects.

I am sorry to have occasion to notice here a falling off in the conduct of the Myhere Dispensary. During the time Captain Gurdan superintended the affairs of the Myhere State and for two years afterwards all Europe medicines were obtained from the Medical dépôt at Saugor on payment for the same, but the Chief has dropped this practice for the last two years. He now obtains his medicines through Agencies altogether unreliable. In the first year of change he sent a petty shopkeeper of Myhere to collect the stock required, and the second year the work was entrusted to some friend of his English writer.

I have pointed out to the Chief the serious evils that may result from the course he has adopted, and recommended him to indent in future either on the Government Medical Store Department, or on chemists who have the public confidence.

APPENDIX H.

No. 395, dated 25th October 1869.

From—J. P. STRATTON, Esq., Political Agent in Bundelcund.

To—COL. H. D. DALY, C.B., Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Bundelcund Agency for 1868-69, begging to express my regret at its delay caused by pressure of work connected with Chutturpore and the Koolpahar outlawry, a late emergent tour to Rewah and the eastern districts, and work arising therefrom; as, latterly; also the heavy trial work in the outlawry referred to and other matters.

I.—Introductory.

2. After the ordinary statistics marginally noted, the principal

	Number of States	...	35	subjects here meriting
	Area, square miles	...	22,334	introductory notice, as
Estimated	Population	...	3½ Millions.	having required most
	Revenue (usual)	...	61 Lakhs.	attention during the

year, were the famine and the outlawry already named, as will be described in subsequent paragraphs.

3. *Season and famine.*—The monsoon of 1868 ranged from a third of the usual rain-fall in the west of the province to something above a half in the east.

The rain crops supply the food of the poor, including many small sorts of grain not kept in store beyond the year's supply, and not importable, as not being grown in richer districts.

In the poor hilly tracts the rain crops are the only ones grown, except spring crops in patches; and everything depends on rain.

The failure of the rain crops thus produced an absolute dearth of the food of the poor, not to be estimated by the price current of wheat and the better grains, which, even in cheap seasons, the poor are unable to purchase.

But for providentially profuse and renewed crops of Ber and Karunda and other jungle berries in the cold weather, great masses must have perished.

Confined, by the responsible charge of Chutturpore and outlawry operations, to the central districts, I could not, till after the close of the year, visit those ranging to a hundred miles and upwards distant, in which the distress was greatest.

I was, however, in constant communication with the Chiefs, urging and explaining the measures best suited for relief; and in the aggregate, a large amount was accomplished, though, had I been free to move about and see and advise personally on the spot, it is impossible to say what further prevention of suffering and emigration might have been possible.

Immense imports of grain were made from the North-Western Provinces by the Railway in the east, the Cawnpore and Jhansi road in the west, and the Banda and Chutturpore route in the centre, greatly hampered on the latter, however, by its not yet being metalled.

The Bundelcund States were in advance of some others in having previously remitted all transit duty on grain.

Import and bazaar duties were also remitted for the emergency, and remissions of revenue demand from cultivators were allowed.

Public works were started, and, as want exceeded that mode of relief, charity was added.

The distress was less severe in the central and northern districts than in the eastern and the western States and in the southern tracts, in all of which the famine was very severe, leading to considerable temporary emigrations from some of them.

Its chief pressure, both as to intensity and extent, became developed mostly towards the close of the official year ending with March, and reached its acme afterwards during the hot weather.

It was only then, indeed, that, in some of the better districts, charity, on a considerable scale, became requisite, while, in the hilly jungly tracts of poor soil, forming most part of Native Bundelcund, distress showed itself earlier.

In 22 States, representing, however, less than half the area of the Agency, from which details have been received, above a lakh of rupees were, in the latter months of the year, as distress showed itself, spent in special relief, *viz.*, extra works (Rupees 87,000) and charity (Rupees 18,000), besides ordinary works and charity.

Punna came noticeably forward at an early period, and Chirkharee also did well as the distress reached it.

Among the jagirdars, the Rao of Gourihar, a loyal gentleman, who suffered much loss on our behalf in the mutinies, may be mentioned as helping his people with works on tanks, &c., to the amount of (5,000) five thousand rupees in the later months.

But as the heaviest distress in several States, such as Nagode, Rewah, Orcha, and Duttia, began to develop itself towards the close of the year, the bulk of relief measures, for which sundry of the States have really deserved much credit, was subsequent to the period now under report, and will thus fall to be reported fully hereafter.

Our own Government public works also, in the Bundelcund Road Division, were accelerated, for relief purposes, by an extra grant of a lakh and five thousand rupees, and pushed on with great judgment and activity by Mr. T. E. Owen, the Executive Engineer, to the immense benefit of the poor.

II.—Condition of Native States.

4. *Orcha*, in the western famine tract already noticed, suffered very severely. Relief measures, finally established on a considerable scale, will, as in other cases, fall more within a subsequent Report than in this for the past year.

5. *Duttia*, also in the western famine tract. Similar remarks apply to this State, in which, however, the distress was somewhat less intense and lightened by various works in progress.

This State has suffered of late years from several gang dacoities, said, and on information of men both of Duttia and Gwalior territory, apparently with reason, to have been by gangs led by, and mostly composed of, men from the Jhansi district transferred to Sindia, notorious for containing in the Puar villages of the Kurrara Pergunnah some of the most turbulent classes in Bundelcund.

Duttia has represented that for these men there has of late years been practical impunity.

One of the cases, *viz.*, the plunder of Jonhar, may be instanced, as the Gwalior authorities themselves have noticed it as committed by a Thakoor named Gungadbur, of Gwalior Ilaka.

He was afterwards called to Gwalior in a succession dispute.

Thence departing without leave and collecting men, troops were sent after him from Gwalior, and he was finally captured after he had committed another dacoity in Duttia.

Duttia has not learnt what, if any, measures have been taken in his case for punishment and restitution, and there are several other cases.

As, however, impunity in such profitable crime is sure to cause its repetition and extension, I hope that, with the aid of the Political Agent and His Highness Sindia, the offenders in some of the cases may yet be brought to justice, though in the Jhansi Subaship there appears unwillingness to meddle with such hornets' nests when their raids are directed into other territory.

6. *Sumpthur*, also in the western famine tract, but north of its sphere of greatest intensity, suffered severely, but less than the two States first named, and I have not heard of emigrations from it.

The condition of the insane Raja and the position of affairs are generally the same as before.

The Ranee's forwarding an application from the younger son, claiming the State as his right, on some asserted, but heretofore unheard of, old family custom, while the elder should be Dewan or Minister, and the answer given thereto, were mentioned in my last Report. I am not sure that the idea has been quite removed, for the lady afterwards sent a long communication, desiring, she said, not to affect the reply already received, but to show that the application had not been made wholly without grounds as supposed.

I wrote to her very seriously, pointing out that, if afterwards her younger son should act in any mistaken way, it would be a painful reflection for her, as his mother, to think that her seeming support of his extraordinary claim might possibly have been the cause of leading him into grave error.

The danger in view was mentioned in former Reports.

Possibly, however, the larger claim was to cover the smaller object of getting the Umrah District assigned to the Ranee for her life-time, and not for that only of her insane husband in her charge, and of

thereafter having it permanently separated from Sunipthur for the younger son, Urjoon Sing, commonly called Ali Bahadur.

Besides the feud between the lady and her elder son, Raja Bahadur Chuttur Sing, who is now ruling the State, except the Umrah Pergunnah, disagreement has of late broken out between her and the younger son, formerly her favourite, but a head-strong youth, who, while allowed by his mother most of the management of Umrah, desires to be quite independent of her, as it would be very unsafe for him to be.

7. *Punnah*.—With some of its widely scattered districts bordering on the western famine tract, some within the eastern, and others in the southern, this State suffered severely.

The Maharaja, however, first of all the Chiefs, foresaw, prepared for, and met the coming calamity, by not only giving entire freedom of import and sale of grain, but by importing and facilitating import with the aid of State cattle, from the Railway and from better supplied districts, by large extension of public works, and finally by charity.

The result was that prices ranged more uniform and moderate at Punnah than in some places better situated for import, and the calamity was in a degree kept in hand by the timeousness of the measures.

Twenty-two thousand rupees devoted to relief works, besides thirty thousand on ordinary works, in the latter months of the year, as distress began to show itself, helped considerably to defer the period when masses of the poor sunk to the level of needing actual charity.

8. *Chirkharee* in several of its districts suffered much. In the northern the distress showed itself about the close of the year, when the benefit of public works in staving off the charity-needing stage was well exhibited under the intelligent direction of Dewan Tantia Sahib, the Manager.

The elements of former trouble have again shown themselves in this State, and when these were of that audacity which could a few years ago plot the destruction of the two old and experienced Ministers then alive, even when the State was under the supervision of a British officer, it will be understood how great the difficulties of the position are for a younger Minister, after the withdrawal of the British officer whose guidance and support had to the full been needed.

The aim of the disturbing parties now appears to be to introduce dissatisfaction and suspicion, or induce a collision between the young Raja and Tantia Sahib, so that when the former becomes of age, to be invested with power, and will especially then, for some years, need the aid of an experienced and trustworthy adviser, the understanding may not be so cordial as would ensure the Chief using this aid to the full, or the position of the Minister being such as the faithful service of his late father and himself and their loyalty to us would merit.

After the death of one of the then Joint Ministers, the dissensions between whom had brought into prominence the necessity for appointing an officer to supervise the administration, the charge terminated in 1867 on Colonel Thompson's going to Indore as 1st Assistant, though the main cause of weakness to the Native Managers, *viz.*, the hostility of the Dowager Ranee and her party, remained in full force.

The object of fitting the Chief for his high functions, his age being now about 17, is kept in view, though a good deal retarded by his not unfrequent illness and by the intrigues at work.

I visit Chirkharce when other duties permit, which, of late, has not been frequently, and do what I can for the straight guidance and improvement of the young Chief, in whom one cannot but take much interest, both on his own account and on that of his late father, whose gallant conduct in the mutinies Lord Canning so nobly noticed in the Cawnpore Durbar of 1859, and which conduct, together with his dying request to take care of his son, invests Government, in the opinion of the province, with a peculiar charge in the latter's welfare.

I cannot but say that he has fallen off from his former high promise, partly, no doubt, as native youths do in the later years of boyhood, but also greatly owing to the irreparable loss of a European officer with considerable time to give to the administration, and to his training in it, which closer care, if we could have continued it through the years of opening manhood and its manifold dangers, would have had a great effect, not only at Chirkharce, but in the other States, which would have recognized, in our care of the son, our memory of the father's services.

9. *Ajighur*.—The widow Maharanee of Maharaja Mahipnt Sing was Regent of this State from before the mutinies. She died on 19th May 1868.

The young Chief was of sufficient age, but the troubles and misgovernment, too common in the latter years of Regency during a minority, had left the State, as reported from time to time, itself in a condition of disorder and impoverishment (the latter, however, partly originated by the long unsettled succession, in the mutinies, having then given rise to a local civil war), and the Chief little fitted for carrying on good government, or, *à fortiori*, recovering the State from bad.

On the lady's death it became a question as to how the administration should now be conducted.

From the Chief's age the best time for our undertaking supervision of the State, *i. e.*, guiding its administration and training the youth to fitness for rule, had passed by whether the supervision were to be by a European officer, or still more if by a Native officer.

The position was expressed in the following paragraph 4 of my letter No. 249, of 22nd June 1868, to your Office:—

“As regards supervision of this State, your letter indicates that, if such were necessary, it would have to be by a Native and not an European officer, which latter would, of course, have the best chance of controlling and guiding a somewhat headstrong young Chief of 20, and officials unaccustomed to real reform.

“If a Native officer sufficiently commanding, and eminent in position, character, and experience, to be able really himself to control the Chief and parties in the State, could be appointed, he might do an immensity of good by showing what an able and upright Native administrator was capable of. Assimilation to his example might, perhaps, appear to the Native Chief more easy than to that of an European officer. But mere executive capacity, such as might conduct matters very

satisfactorily in an ordinary subordinate position, without high independent responsibilities, or much besetting danger, would, I believe, prove inadequate for such a duty as this, if without the higher qualities above indicated.

"The supervision of either European or Native officer would be, perhaps, equally distasteful to Ajighur, where the tendency has been to ask support, but avoid scrutiny. But a Native officer of mediocre class would, if he tried to do his duty, be in constant difficulties from opposition, which difficulties he would have to refer to this Office, thus in reality transferring the supervision to it, which has not time for constant internal detail work of individual States; and the Agency Office, if he was to be of use at all, would have to support him in his every representation, to a degree almost tantamount, in fact, to clothing such officer with the entire power of the Political Agency, and accepting the responsibility for all his views and proceedings; or such officer, to get on at all smoothly, would have to compromise his independent position, and come to an understanding with the Chief and parties in the State, so as in effect to become more a State official than a Government officer.

"The higher stamp which could, under the circumstances of Ajighur, command its own success and merit it as well, would probably be able to command a higher position elsewhere than this small and embarrassed State can offer."

Of the courses then open to choice, the best, which was finally adopted, appeared to be that the administration should be entrusted to the young Maharaja and an associated Durbar Council, with an intimation that he and his advisers would be expected to show their fitness by making fair progress towards extricating the State from debt: but, as Ajighur suffered severely from the famine, the year has not been a favourable one for developing that result.

10. *Bijawar*, consisting mostly of hill and jungle in the southern tract, suffered very severely.

11. *Nagode, Myhere, &c.*—Mr. Coles's Report notices the Eastern States of Nagode, Rewah, Myhere, &c., in all of which the famine, as will appear when details of relief measures can be completed, was very severe.

The Myhere Return of relief in the latter months of the year, as the distress appeared, indicates Rupees 6,733 in works and Rupees 8,203 in charity, but was received after the figures were made up, which are shown in paragraphs 3 and 41, and Annexure No. 8.

12. *Rewah* has for some time been in circumstances which can scarcely be fully understood without a *résumé* of affairs leading up to them.

This is submitted in *Annexure No. 1*.

There was a good deal of agitation and intrigue going on during the year, though no doubt this was artificially exaggerated by popular rumour.

Still, considering the amount that was actually going on—the famine latterly, and the channels of communication at times adopted by the Chief—it would have been most advisable for the Political Agent to have visited and spent some time at Rewah.

Being tied down by the responsible executive charge of Chutturpore and outlaw affairs till after the close of the year, when I was able to visit Rewah, this Office was unfortunately not placed in the strongest position for representing, with the best effect, Government interests and views, with a Chief like the Maharaja of Rewah in his late frames of mind.

Taking up the thread from the previous year's Report.

The measures of this year comprised—

Abolition of system of farming out large districts to revenue contractors.

Institution of village settlements, administration distributed and organized in the several departments of Revenue, Police, Judicial, &c., with officers and establishments on fitting salaries, and steps taken to provide separate Court accommodation.

Transit duties, shattered by the Railway, experimentally abolished throughout State.

Customs duties revised on a system said to have produced large results in Gwalior, and expected to raise receipts in Rewah from under one lakh to four lakhs.

The guiding spirit in the changes has been Sir Dinkur Rao, who does not, however, reside at Rewah, but at Allahabad or Agra.

The working officer in effecting them has been his Deputy, Pundit Ram Bhao.

The time was too short, and the year, owing to famine, too unfavourable, for any fair estimate of results to be made, but a good deal appears to have been done, in the midst, doubtless, of considerable difficulties; and, if measures be judiciously prosecuted with a wise regard to the way as well as to the object of action, great good must result.

The famine, raging most in the east and west of the province, became, in the former, somewhat unexpectedly, very severe in Rewah as the hot weather advanced.

Considerable remissions of revenue demand were made, and when the Maharaja awoke to the magnitude of the calamity, to which he was greatly aided by a stirring telegram from yourself, which did much good, he devoted immense sums to its relief, as will, however, come more completely within the record of the next year from April last.

13. *Chutturpore*, having engrossed most time and attention during the year, needs detailed notice.

On Colonel Thompson, who had been in charge of it for some years, being appointed 1st Assistant at Indore, the necessity for deputing another officer, as then intended, if required, was obviated by the circumstances of the Chief having reached a fitting age, and having so much improved from the backward state in which he had before been kept by the Ranee Ex-Regent, that, with the aid of the intelligent Dewan Tantia Sahib, there was reasonable ground for hoping he would fairly succeed in the administration himself.

Colonel Thompson leaving in 1867, the Chief was accordingly then placed in power, but died a few months afterwards, whereon I was informed that an experienced European officer would again be deputed as

the only course open for adoption in the case; the Agent of the Governor General noting his opinion, from the circumstances of the State, &c., that no arrangement but this would meet the requirements.

Unexpected delays, however, successively occurred as to the officer to be sent, and Government becoming desirous that, in place of an European officer, as first intended, a Native officer should be appointed, this was eventually arranged, the Native officer selected being deputed on probation for six months on a salary of Rupees 400 per mensem, to rise by Rupees 100 every two years to Rupees 600, when further increase would be considered in reference to the then financial condition of the State.

14. There were several circumstances which by themselves favoured the experiment.

Thus the system and executive of the State had just had for some years the advantage of Colonel Thompson's supervision and guidance, and of a Dewan of exceptionally high qualifications, as tested by that officer.

There was also a Durbar Council of Thakoors and Musahibs, who had during the above period been useful advisers and supporters of the administration.

And for the most prominent public requirement, *viz.*, co-operation with the Humceerpore authorities in the repression of the Humceerpore outlaws, the State had had for many years the most perfect experience of its own, besides having the close and constant guidance and support of the Political Agent.

The officer selected as Superintendent of Chutturpore was Chowbey Dhunput Rai from Allahabad, who was introduced as "one of the best of our Junior Deputy Collectors," and, considering more especially his standing among them, within four or five of being the most junior in the North-Western Provinces, I can cordially state that he has, by his various good qualities, well sustained the character of his introduction.

He is an officer of superior intelligence, judgment, and tact, for whom, indeed, one may readily form a personal regard, and my high opinion of whom I have on more than one occasion had opportunity to express.

15. It became, however, in order to prevent serious public disorder spreading in British as well as in Native territory, necessary alike under the circumstances of the case and the Agent of the Governor General's instructions thereon for myself to take Chutturpore into my own hands.

That this implied no reflection on a meritorious Native officer will appear from the following particulars of the charge and its duties, from which it will be seen that, notwithstanding the favourable circumstances before detailed, the charge was not a light or ordinary one for such officer.

The circumstances of the Chutturpore family, &c., required delicate yet powerful handling.

The Ex-Regent Dowager Ranee was of the outlaw family already referred to, having been married, probably, before the outlawry began, into that of Chutturpore.

Being tied down by the responsible executive charge of Chutturpore and outlaw affairs till after the close of the year, when I was able to visit Rewah, this Office was unfortunately not placed in the strongest position for representing, with the best effect, Government interests and views, with a Chief like the Maharaja of Rewah in his late frames of mind.

Taking up the thread from the previous year's Report.

The measures of this year comprised—

Abolition of system of farming out large districts to revenue contractors.

Institution of village settlements, administration distributed and organized in the several departments of Revenue, Police, Judicial, &c., with officers and establishments on fitting salaries, and steps taken to provide separate Court accommodation.

Transit duties, shattered by the Railway, experimentally abolished throughout State.

Customs duties revised on a system said to have produced large results in Gwalior, and expected to raise receipts in Rewah from under one lakh to four lakhs.

The guiding spirit in the changes has been Sir Dinkur Rao, who does not, however, reside at Rewah, but at Allahabad or Agra.

The working officer in effecting them has been his Deputy, Pundit Ram Bhao.

The time was too short, and the year, owing to famine, too unfavourable, for any fair estimate of results to be made, but a good deal appears to have been done, in the midst, doubtless, of considerable difficulties; and, if measures be judiciously prosecuted with a wise regard to the way as well as to the object of action, great good must result.

The famine, raging most in the east and west of the province, became, in the former, somewhat unexpectedly, very severe in Rewah as the hot weather advanced.

Considerable remissions of revenue demand were made, and when the Maharaja awoke to the magnitude of the calamity, to which he was greatly aided by a stirring telegram from yourself, which did much good, he devoted immense sums to its relief, as will, however, come more completely within the record of the next year from April last.

13. *Chutturpore*, having engrossed most time and attention during the year, needs detailed notice.

On Colonel Thompson, who had been in charge of it for some years, being appointed 1st Assistant at Indore, the necessity for deputing another officer, as then intended, if required, was obviated by the circumstances of the Chief having reached a fitting age, and having so much improved from the backward state in which he had before been kept by the Ranees Ex-Regent, that, with the aid of the intelligent Dewan Tantia Sahib, there was reasonable ground for hoping he would fairly succeed in the administration himself.

Colonel Thompson leaving in 1867, the Chief was accordingly then placed in power, but died a few months afterwards, whereon I was informed that an experienced European officer would again be deputed as

the only course open for adoption in the case; the Agent of the Governor General noting his opinion, from the circumstances of the State, &c., that no arrangement but this would meet the requirements.

Unexpected delays, however, successively occurred as to the officer to be sent, and Government becoming desirous that, in place of an European officer, as first intended, a Native officer should be appointed, this was eventually arranged, the Native officer selected being deputed on probation for six months on a salary of Rupees 400 per mensem, to rise by Rupees 100 every two years to Rupees 600, when further increase would be considered in reference to the then financial condition of the State.

14. There were several circumstances which by themselves favoured the experiment.

Thus the system and executive of the State had just had for some years the advantage of Colonel Thompson's supervision and guidance, and of a Dewan of exceptionally high qualifications, as tested by that officer.

There was also a Durbar Council of Thakoors and Musahibs, who had during the above period been useful advisers and supporters of the administration.

And for the most prominent public requirement, *viz.*, co-operation with the Humeerpore authorities in the repression of the Humeerpore outlaws, the State had had for many years the most perfect experience of its own, besides having the close and constant guidance and support of the Political Agent.

The officer selected as Superintendent of Chutturpore was Chowbey Dhunput Rai from Allahabad, who was introduced as "one of the best of our Junior Deputy Collectors," and, considering more especially his standing among them, within four or five of being the most junior in the North-Western Provinces, I can cordially state that he has, by his various good qualities, well sustained the character of his introduction.

He is an officer of superior intelligence, judgment, and tact, for whom, indeed, one may readily form a personal regard, and my high opinion of whom I have on more than one occasion had opportunity to express.

15. It became, however, in order to prevent serious public disorder spreading in British as well as in Native territory, necessary alike under the circumstances of the case and the Agent of the Governor General's instructions thereon for myself to take Chutturpore into my own hands.

That this implied no reflection on a meritorious Native officer will appear from the following particulars of the charge and its duties, from which it will be seen that, notwithstanding the favourable circumstances before detailed, the charge was not a light or ordinary one for such officer.

The circumstances of the Chutturpore family, &c., required delicate yet powerful handling.

The Ex-Regent Dowager Ranee was of the outlaw family already referred to, having been married, probably, before the outlawry began, into that of Chutturpore.

Her former connivance with the outlaws, allowing them shelter, &c., in the Chutturpore territory; and her treatment of the young Chief, a grandnephew of her late husband, adopted by him, and her latter general maladministration, had rendered it necessary to take the State under our own care with an officer to superintend it.

Her leading officials, being hardened in the same courses, had to be put aside for others, who would work honestly towards bringing the young Chief forward, and breaking the old associations with outlaws.

Though these changes had been made a few years before, the old lady and her Ex-Ministers, from having been so long in power, were, after the young Chief's death, leaving only a girl widow and an infant son, still as a party the most powerful in the State.

During her Regency large sums had disappeared from the State Treasury, and even after her death, which subsequently occurred some time after that of the young Chief, her old party retained the prestige, in popular belief, of having these funds still at command.

The State itself comprises about thirteen hundred square miles, including some of the strongest hill and jungle country in the province, which, in the mutinies, was the last resort of mutineers and rebels, and which, on this occasion also, was attempted to be used by the outlaws.

The people, comprising Puar, Boondela, and other Thakoors and other classes, are as rugged as the most turbulent in any part of this wild province, in our own non-regulation districts of which, such as Jhansi, Lullutpore, Jaloun, &c., districts resembling Chutturpore, we have large experience of the strong hand needed for administration.

One of the several important duties of the charge was the suppression of outlawry.

Sundry outlaws of our Humeerpore District infested the southern portions thereof on the Native Frontier, endangering, besides some other Native territory, the northern parts of Chutturpore bordering on Humeerpore, the southern districts, some sixty miles off, in contact with our Dumoh Zillah, in which latter they had connections, and the intermediate districts when passing north or south.

In the smaller area of Humeerpore concerned, the mischief has for many years taxed the best efforts of European officers.

On the present occasion, with the Magistrate, Assistant Magistrate, and Superintendent of Police, mostly in the affected tract, with Police, ordinary and special, trained under former experience for the duty, the Native Inspector and Sub-Inspector being officers distinguished for their services on prior occasions of the outlawry, it was still necessary to depute one or more extra European officers to aid the regular staff of the district in the Police and other work.

Allowing for the utmost improvement possible in Chutturpore under the immediately preceding charge of Colonel Thompson for a few years, matters there, even if the family circumstances had not paralysed the administration, could scarcely be so efficient as in our old Humeerpore District, with its full staff of European and Native officers and trained Police, where, notwithstanding these advantages, extra European aid was thus necessary, and where it was known that the smallest pergonnah involved could not safely have been placed in the charge of a junior

Native officer as its highest executive, and that the safety and requirements of our Humeerpore District, on the Chutturpore Frontier, could not have been secured without a higher executive head in the latter.

Besides the above trouble shared with Humeerpore, a connection and imitator of the leader in it got up another gang in Chutturpore, partly drawn from other districts and added seriously to the difficulties of the State.

Whether information of the foregoing nature had come under consideration when the original plan of superintendence was changed and the final selection made, I am not aware.

Shortly after the Raja's death Tantia Sahib had to go elsewhere to a more important post than the Chutturpore Dewanship; but this as well as the renewed outlawry, the character of which was familiar from of old, was known before the Chief's death, and added considerably to the difficulty.

The new arrangement had thus to supply the place filled a little before by Colonel Thompson, the Raja, and the Minister, or latterly by the Raja and Minister; and though the Chief was a young man of no great capacity, he constituted an effective power and influence in the State, which was lost on his death, leaving only a girl widow and infant son, with, as mentioned in my Reports of the period, the State after its triple loss within the year of British officer, Chief, and Minister, split into parties, each seeking its own ends; the administration thus paralysed and the old outlaw favouring party again looking up and agitating for restoration to power.

16. Returning from the Eastern States in March 1868, I went to Chutturpore and through several of its districts, and thereafter was principally occupied with Chutturpore and the outlawry affairs.

I had just then, however, first to put down the renewed rebellion of Bukhut Sing of Alipoora, who had collected from one to two hundred men, many of them from the Jhansi District, taking advantage seemingly of the Humeerpore outlawry, of the name of Burjore Sing, a noted outlaw of Jaloun and fellow-leader with Bukhut Sing in the mutinies being again heard, and of reports of disturbances still further west on the Jhansi or Lullutpore and Gwalior Frontier.

During the hot weather of 1868, indeed, it seemed from various circumstances as if we were near one of those occasional periods of disturbance in Bundelcund more widespread than the operations of a single gang.

After settling Bukhut Sing's abortive, though crafty, scheme, getting re-established the Frontier military outpost at Jheejhun, which had been withdrawn in 1866, on the suppression of the preceding gang of outlaws, and after giving a month to the frontier in the beginning of the year under report, it became clear that, nothing less than an officer's whole time would in the larger area on the Chutturpore side, with its inferior means and special difficulties, suffice to ensure matters being here executively up to the mark needed for the peace and safety of both Native and British territory, and to meet the efforts of all the officers on the Humeerpore side.

With the political charge of the province itself, if fully attended to, leaving no leisure, my whole time could, however, not be given to the

executive work of one of the States; but under the circumstances of no assistance being here as there granted for it, the best that was possible had to be done, and the emergency of the latter work necessitating first attention, much of the political duties had to remain in abeyance, although Captain Kincaid, Assistant Political Agent and Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, gave valuable aid in the current Office work at head-quarters until deputed to boundary duty, when the difficulty of conducting, with less than ordinary means, an additional duty, so as to harmonise with the exertions of the several European officers on the Humeerpore side, supported in their executive duties, though the matter there was on a minor scale, by the deputation of additional European officers, became, as reported at the time, such as to threaten a break-down in one or other duty.

17. It was at one period proposed to raise a fresh body of Police for Chutturpore from other districts in place of the new local levies already raised, but though favourable for a time to the suggestion, I found the State so low in funds, that it could with difficulty have been effected, and would, on other accounts at the time, have been followed by, perhaps, more harm in some ways than good in others.

What the State mostly needed was, moreover, a head of competent weight, influence, and initiative, to combine the different parties of the State in one common interest for its welfare, and to give the general population confidence.

The original gang of Rughnath Sing, the new representative of the Toria-Koolpahar outlawry, had contained two men of Native territory:

One of these had shortly been killed by the rest of the gang, but one remained.

The others were nearly all of the Humeerpore District, and their haunts were mostly in the jungles in the neighbourhood of their own homes, where they were freely fed by their friends, and with the exception of an occasional robbery, seizure for ransom, exaction of food, and levy of a Rupee per plough in their own district, by yielding in which matters the villagers escaped worse violence, they directed for the time most of their more violent outrages against Native territory, into which they made raids from time to time, returning again to their secure jungle retreats beyond the reach of Chutturpore operations, and where, without material pressure put on the villagers, it was found impossible for the exertions of our Police to catch them.

The villagers of Native territory, on whom severe pressure was put to prevent aid to the outlaws and to enforce action against them, were disheartened at seeing none put on the most guilty tracts of country, where its effect would have been most direct, while here it was more precautionary and protective. They thought that, while pressed on the part of Government, they were not cared for, perhaps, on account of the acts of open violence being mostly in Native territory, and that it might be better to make terms with and pay blackmail to the outlaws for security, as the Punwaree and Jeitpore villagers were doing.

This change to an older state of things it was most necessary to prevent, as, had the outlaws thus secured again safe footing and refuge in Native territory, their next step would have been to revert to the original plan of the outlawry against our own villages and people, as a feud in consequence of dispossession from land.

The uncertainty whether Government would do anything to prevent, for the future, a repetition of this perennial outlawry, also unsettled the people. The mass of them would not have cared for immediate risks. But when it was part of the outlaw creed to mark every man who gave information or acted against them, however slightly, and even when without result, and murder him some day or other, perhaps years afterwards, the people were not forward to undertake such life-long risks, not open or possible to be guarded against.

Still, besides its being more possible, I considered it also better to make the best of the State machinery, than to introduce, except as regards a very few individuals, a foreign Police, who, if to be permanently employed, would have been thwarted by every man (and his friends) they displaced, and would have had no need of hurry, while, if engaged only for the outlaw work, they would have been still less in a hurry to hasten their own discharge.

18. I had before attended in my own district to the clearing and extension of some four wide tracks cut through the frontier jungles just after the mutiny, both in British and Native territory, and I had recommended the same procedure on the Humeerpore side.

Going through the jungles I found I could clear away the most important ones on the Chutturpore side of the frontier, and increase largely the cut tracks in the Jheejhun and other jungles of Logassi, if the Humeerpore authorities would cut the corresponding portions on their side.

The measure appeared to my judgment essential, if we were to work with any certainty of success within a reasonable period, and I transmitted a list of the proposed tracks, which the Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police at once energetically took up and obtained sanction for cutting, as well as some others added by the latter officer.

The periodic Reports which, as called for, and beginning more especially with the summary of procedure to date submitted on 11th March 1868, had to be so detailed and frequent as at times to be prepared with difficulty amid the pressure of the actual work, have related every measure so fully as to preclude a necessity for much detail now.

The want of material pressure or special measures, as on former occasions, applied to the Humeerpore villagers in the tracts where the homes and principal haunts of the gang were, rendered double exertions this time necessary in the Native territory, as, while it was impossible for the Native States to guard every spot, it was possible for the outlaws, with their perfect information from friendly villagers, to make a sudden raid on some unguarded locality, and safely retire again beyond reach.

Besides all the available servants of the State, Police, Sepoys, &c., having to be diverted to this particular duty over the large area needing protection, and the jagirdars, obareedars, and others holding land on service tenure, being required to furnish men beyond their usual quotas for longer continuous periods than ordinary, and to an extent that interfered with their agricultural operations, the State had to entertain a considerable number of new Police.

19. As detailed in my Reports from time to time, I captured Rughnath Sing, the leader of the Humeerpore outlaws, and one of his gang. I have had others captured and arrested, and the leader's wife, who,

it was considered, might become an active element in inciting some other Thakoor of the Toria-Koolpahar family to take up the outlawry traced and brought in, while his father, also a dangerous character for brewing further mischief, came in to me after his son's capture and surrendered himself.

Further particulars of the gang, the known members of which concerned in various outrages aggregate nearly a score, several of whom have surrendered, and others been captured and arrested in Humeerpore, leaving of the regular gang only two now at large, will be given in the paragraphs* more especially assigned to the subject of the Toria-Koolpahar

* Paragraphs 24 to 29.

outlawry of Humeerpore.

Unfortunately, this outlawry did not begin with the captured men, nor, unless we can in the meantime apply a radical remedy, is it expected to cease with their capture.

It might, without a knowledge of the history and habits of the Toria-Koolpahar outlaws, appear strange that a gang, even of a score, should give such trouble throughout a considerable district; but these men are in every requisite particular of food, information, and concealment, backed by the bulk of the population of one or two hundred villages. Previous leaders have kept up the outlawry for ten or twenty years, and Rughnath Sing and his friends doubtless laid themselves out for a similar career, little expecting theirs would scarcely exceed a single year.

The difficulty in Chutturpore, without a head to the family or an effective ruling party, may, however, be more simply understood from what was needed in the smaller area endangered in Humeerpore.

Thus the Government of the North-Western Provinces in paragraph 4 of letter No. 3A., dated 6th January last (1869), prior to which I had lost the services of Captain Kincaid for the current work at head-quarters, wrote, alluding to the increase of Police, and mentioning that "additional officers have been deputed to see that the arrangements are effective, and the services of two of them, an officer of Police and an Assistant Magistrate, are almost exclusively devoted to this duty," &c.

I have also had the whole of the Chutturpore local gang of imitators already alluded to, headed by one Juggonath Sing, and numbering in all eight persons, brought to hand by arrest or surrender.

In the case of the latter, an obscurity had long existed as to who the members of the gang were, which was explained on finding that the system had been to get from distant districts two or three associates, who, after realizing a few rupees by plunder, would go off to their homes, to be replaced in the meantime by others, but, perhaps, again returning.

20. Having, in addition to my political charge of the province, with my time and hands thus not free, had to undertake keeping the executive of Chutturpore abreast of that of Humeerpore, without such assistance as there granted the several executive officers for their regular charge, and losing latterly the usual means for the transaction at head-quarters of current Office work while myself in the district, the work, as mentioned in my letter No. 73, of 24th February last, was severe, beyond any considerations of health, taking I am not sanguine enough to ignore the measure of several years out of my life, through the wear

and tear of the multiplicity of emergent duties simultaneously pressing for attention, and so, when attended to in one department, accumulating arrears and breeding complications in another, and in further ways. For many months there was, for myself and Office establishment, as even yet for myself, owing to the state into which the Political Agency work was thrown, neither Christian Sunday nor Native holiday.

During many a week I was, for nearly half the time, entirely separated from any Office, with accumulations of the Agency work accordingly on my return. But even then most of my time was taken up with Chutturpore and outlaw affairs, the English correspondence in which, during the year, with the several officers with whom I had to keep up communication, amounted to—

Received	...	...	...	..	640
Issued	...	...	...	...	472
					<hr/>
		Total	...	...	1,112
					<hr/>

The Vernacular correspondence was, from the number of States to be kept co-operating, greatly more numerous.

21. With the revenue of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs diminished for the time owing to the famine season by some three quarters of a lakh, the ordinary expenses of establishments largely increased by high prices, and, from October 1857, Rupees 19,000 extra expenditure, necessitated by the Humeerpore outlaws, besides a larger amount in regular establishments and land-paid service, it became, by the close of the year, apparent that, with the demands for charity and relief, *if these were to be adequately met*, with the extra expenses connected with the outlawry not all defrayed, and not yet wholly ceased, with high prices still ruling, and precarious receipts, temporary pecuniary aid would be requisite for the administration.

Since the State was rescued, with an empty Treasury in 1863, from the late Ranee Regent's hands, seventy-seven thousand rupees had been expended on public works, and forty thousand rupees sacrificed in remission of transit and other duties, besides fifteen thousand rupees on measures for the repression of the same family outlawry during the latter part of Nunhey Dewan's career, making an aggregate, within comparatively a short period, of Rupees 34,000 of extra expenditure on account of that outlawry originating many years ago in dispossession from landed estate in our Humeerpore District.

These previous items tended to render the State unable to tide over without help the difficulties of a renewed outlawry and a famine year, and hence the application in May last (1869) for a loan from Government of Rupees 30,000, to be repaid by instalments in three years, which, I have just learnt, has been negatived.

Under ordinary circumstances such aid could have been obtained at Chutturpore itself, but the position has been complicated by the principal local Bankers having been mixed up with the late Ranee Ex-Regent's proceedings, by there being demands and counter-demands, which could not be cleared up and balanced under a considerable time, and pending the adjustment of which the Bankers were neither willing to advance money, nor was the State in a clear position advantageously to seek local credit.

Attention having been mainly engrossed, during the year, with the suppression of the Toria-Koolpahar outlawry, there was little time for change or new measures in other departments of the administration. The land settlement had expired, but as it was impossible to elaborate new arrangements in such a year, I caused it to be continued with merely such changes as individual cases which came forward seemed to require.

22. *Minorities*.—From the number of Chiefships in Bundelcund and the frequency of minorities, *the condition of the Native States* is largely connected with their occurrence, and with the procedure adopted by us, when, during them, or under other circumstances, disorders break out in a Native administration.

Our procedure in these cases, again, has here so intimate a connection with, and reaction on, the political duties of the charge, that I submit a Note on the subject as *Annexure No. 2*.

The special connection here alluded to is due to the same cause, *viz.*, the number of States by which the ordinary political work is so multiplied in quantity, as compared with what might be the case if the whole province formed a single great State, instead of being divided into 35, each of them in every general matter requiring separate address and procedure, that much time can only be given to one of them, by taking it from what is needed to the full for the Government work generally, and in fair proportion for all the States.

The point submitted in regard to such cases is the importance in Bundelcund, with its congeries of States all requiring attention which cannot be concentrated in one place, but requires free movement, of preserving, for the political interests of Government in the province generally, the full use of the Political Agent's services, rather than that these should be localised, as it were, in the service of one of the States to supplement arrangements which might be completed from its own revenues.

III.—Judicial.

23. The usual Judicial Returns have already been separately submitted.

24. *Humeerpore outlaws*.—Last year's Report gave some account of the Toria-Koolpahar family of our Humeerpore District, and the fresh outbreak of an outlawry, which began nearly 30 years ago, on dispossession from landed property in it.

Besides what has already been noted, as more particularly connected with Chutturpore, a more detailed abstract of measures may, beyond being a record of the past, be useful for the future, should the trouble be again revived.

But as this would burden the general Report for the year, it is submitted separately in *Annexure No. 3*.

As, from some of the correspondence during the year, it appeared there was some mistake or incompleteness in the information at one time before Government, perhaps I may be permitted to refer to the Central India Agency records and the annexure for the following points:—That in 1866 I indicated the possible danger of a renewal of the outlawry in Aman Sing's family; that, on the day after the outbreak, when

the first outrage was first heard of here, I wrote to Humeerpore mentioning its suspected nature, from which communication the Magistrate has stated it was that the nature of the affair was there first known (though it afterwards turned out that the Humeerpore villages from which the gang had started, and to the neighbourhood of which it returned, were well aware of the intended outbreak and its proceedings); that the same day I directed the most urgent special measures in Native territory; and that, two days later, as more became known, I reported to the Central India Agency.

Every practicable measure calculated to prevent the outlaws having conveniences of shelter, communication, food, or other aid in Native territory, was put in force, and every effort made to combine the people for self-defence and action against them.

In the aggregate, a large amount of material and moral pressure existed in the Native territory, and the Chiefs were at heavy outlay for Police and rewards.

The measures I instituted in Native territory, and from experience advocated as necessary for both sides of the frontier, comprised, as explained in detail in the annexure, the following:—

- (1.) Strong Police forces specially worked.
- (2.) Large pecuniary rewards for information leading to capture.
- (3.) Cutting wide open tracks through the jungles of the infested quarters.
- (4.) Pressure on the population of the harbouring tracts.
- (5.) Prevention of any other of the Toria-Koolpahar family joining the outlawry.

25. That these measures in Native territory were not without result, may be inferred from the following particulars:—

Besides occasional or temporary associates in Humeerpore, of whom I have not precise details, the known members of the gang concerned in five outrages in Native territory, to bring to trial in which sufficient evidence has been obtained, numbered 17, of whom two only belonged to Native territory, one of which two was very shortly killed by the gang.

This leaves 16 to be accounted for.

The two mentioned were in the original gang of six, who got no more recruits from Native territory.

The most of the shelter also was on this occasion acknowledged to be in our own district.

But not from the foregoing was it the more smooth sailing for the Native States. On the contrary, the more efficient their measures were made to prevent the outlaws getting recruits and shelter, the more they brought down, on their districts, murderous outrages in raids of the outlaws coming from and instantly retiring out of reach to the jungles in the neighbourhood of their homes and friends.

Measures could only be partially effectual if on one side merely of the frontier; so from the first everything was done, as much as possible, in free communication and co-operation between Humeerpore and the Agency.

The Magistrate, Mr. C. Grant, and the District Superintendent, Police, Captain the Hon'ble W. Fraser, to whose hearty co-operation and assistance on all occasions I was greatly indebted, did everything possible under the Regulations in the Humeerpore District.

Recognizances under Chapter 18, Act XXV. of 1861, not to aid the outlaws, were taken from suspected zemindars, who, however, appealed and got them cancelled.

It was desired next to impose a Police cess under Act V. of 1861 on the harbouring tracts, and it was understood this was to be carried out; but the scanty rains of 1868 reducing the people's means, it was finally negatived by Government.

The want of any material pressure on the population in our Jeitpore and Puwaree Pergunnahs of Humeerpore, which mostly supplied and supported the gang, was the weak point in the joint arrangements, preventing as it did all certainty of the utmost efforts otherwise effecting success within any reasonable and definite period, permitting the gang, even after their leader Rughnath Sing's capture, here to recruit and roam about Koolpahar, and enabling two of the gang, one of whom belongs to that place, and is occasionally heard of in its neighbourhood, hitherto to evade capture.

Whether the area in our district, harbouring the Toria-Koolpahar outlaws, or liable to their exactions and outrages, has actually increased or not, our knowledge of it has increased, as mentioned in my No. 392, dated 29th September 1868, from a narrow frontier strip in 1863 to some four hundred square miles, penetrating well into the interior of Humeerpore northward to and beyond Koolpahar, the original seat of the family, as shown also in the map received with Government of the North-West Provinces' letter No. 252, dated 2nd March last.

The area of shelter at one time is apt to become that of outrage at another, when the accustomed shelter is refused or prevented.

26. The results, however, as noted below, have not been far from complete, *viz.*—

Four, including a zemindar of our Bumnora village, came in during January 1868 in Humeerpore, not from any break up of the gang, but apparently thinking they might with impunity settle down in their villages. The same zemindar and a man of our Seeawun village had tried this at an earlier period, and lived several days in their villages with the knowledge of the head-men.

Two, including the leader, Rughnath Sing, were captured by myself with a party from Chutturpore in October 1868.

One by Chutturpore men in December 1868.

One by Mr. Clifford, of the Humeerpore Police, with a party of his men, in January 1869.

One by same Police in June 1869.

Five were got by ordinary arrest.

Fourteen, *i. e.*, the whole surviving gang, *except the two yet at large.*

Eleven of these have been tried and convicted.

Three were admitted to give evidence, *viz.*, two in Humeerpore and one in the Agency.

27. The gang composed as per margin did not depend on the low classes. It contained 7 of the two highest castes, *viz.*, Brahmins and Thakóors, one of the latter of which classes was part zemindar of our village Bumnora.

Thakóors	...	...	3
Brahmins	...	...	4
Aheers	...	...	6
Lodees	...	...	2
Byragee	...	...	1
Mussulman	...	...	1
Bussore	...	...	1
Total	...	...	17

The only low caste man was the Bussore, who had been a chowkeydar in our large village Ajnur, which the

gang one day openly visited, recruiting there three men.

28. The extra cost in increased Police, &c., to the Native States, of this outlawry of our territory, for the twelve months up to November 1863, as reported in my No. 13, of 12th January last, was Rupees 24,630, besides Rupees 10,025 offered in rewards, a considerable sum for jungle-cutting, and large amounts as pay to ordinary establishments transferred to this work.

By the end of the official year the *first* item alone has increased to Rupees 34,060, *besides* the others.

In fact, the continuance of this outlawry of our territory, under the latest procedure of pressure on the people on the native side of the frontier, without the like on those among whom it has its rise and support, tends to ruin and demoralise several of the adjoining Native States.

To Government also it was costly, though greatly less so; the actually new expenditure on increase of Police being merely Rupees 1,176 a year, and Rupees 6,700 for rewards.

But the transfer of officers and Police from other districts, which item I have not been able to reckon in the Native territory, brought the expenditure on the outlawry up to Rupees 7,000 a year, besides a good sum on jungle-cutting.

Indeed, the Allahabad Committee's memorandum dated 31st May last, when mentioning the above, noted that the *annual* outlay on this outlawry "has since 1857 varied from eight to twenty thousand rupees."

29. In Appendix B. of my No. 13, dated 12th January last, were submitted the grounds on which the whole country now looked to Government to put, in such way as in its wisdom seemed best, a period to this outlawry, which has now lasted three decades, slain its hundreds, and cost its lakhs, as being due to the dignity and good policy of the British Government, to justice in regard to the hundreds and thousands of sufferers, to the example expected of us by the Native States, and to the character of a civilized and Christian Empire.

30. *Jail*.—There is still no Government Jail in the Agency, a want at Nowgong productive of the most serious inconvenience and insecurity.

Suttee.
Samadh.
Julpurwa.
Mail robberies on postal routes of
360 miles.

31. *Suttee, &c., Mail Robbery*.—None of these reported during year.

32. *Dacoity, &c.*—Apart from the proceedings of the Humeerpore outlaws and their imitators separately reported,

the following cases of dacoity, highway robbery, and professional poisoning and imposture came under notice:—

11. *Dacoities or gang robberies, viz.—*

Three night raids on Duttia villages, ascribed with more or less grounds of certainty to gangs led by, and mostly composed of, men from the Jhansie District made over to Gwalior. Sundry Duttia accomplices have been brought to justice.

One of the same nature, also in a Duttia village, by a gang from, so far as latterly become known, Dholepore and Gwalior, aided by the local knowledge of the mason who built the banker's house.

One on high-road in Duttia Ilaka on unarmed carriers of money, and, according to the evidence, by much the same set as the first three.

Three on villages in Jessoo Ilaka by an illegitimate son of a former jagirdar, who has been arrested.

One on high-road in Alipoora Ilaka by villagers pressed by hunger, and afterwards arrested and punished.

One on village in Sumptur; perpetrators untraced.

One on high-road in Punnah Ilaka, on unarmed carriers of money, near Heerapore frontier of Saugor District. The dacoits were judged from their clothes to be iron-workers, and information pointed out men of Heerapore, where the money-carriers had just before rested and paid out some money. Result of enquiry in Saugor District has not been learnt.

Four Cases of highway robbery in various districts and of petty character, not coming under the class of dacoity or gang robbery.

Two of professional type, viz.—

One in Ajjigurh Ilaka. Theft after drugging, not fatal. The offender is believed to be the same as a person afterwards arrested and committed for trial in our Dumoh District.

One in Punnah Ilaka. Personating a long-lost son, pretending to powers of doubling money, and decamping thereafter with the cash obtained.

33. *Rajpoot Female Infanticide.*—The deaths of all seven Purihar girls born at Jignee during the year, though at ages and from diseases, as shown in *Annexure No. 4*, not constituting cases of infanticide, suggest the necessity still of the strictest supervision for its prevention among that class of Rajpoots.

34. *Sonorees.*—The system of roll-calls and registry, &c., regarding the Sonoreea professional thieves in Tehree, initiated the previous year, has been continued. Sonorees who, without permission on good causes shown, abscond, are proclaimed, and are not allowed to resettle in the State.

They appear not to like the discipline, as out of 470 registered up to June 1868, no less than 254 absconded up to the end of the official year; but many of these were doubtless cases of ordinary migration on account of the famine, rather than for thieving purposes.

Of the 374 of the similar class of Chunderbedis registered in Duttia, 40 absconded.

Annexure No. 5 shows further particulars.

IV.—*Revenue.*

35. *Revenue of Native States.*—That of the Native States was greatly reduced owing to the drought, especially in the poor hilly districts, where everything almost of the one crop depends on rain, and where the revenue is collected in a share of the produce, which latter failing, gives simply no revenue to be collected.

36. *Revenue, British.*—The Government tribute of Rupees 27,194-5-6 was unaffected.

V.—*Education.*

37. *Schools.*—*Annexure No. 6* is a Table of schools and scholars in 29 States which have furnished Returns, as here also summarized.

No Return has come from Myhere, which has schools.

Schools	...	...	...	64
Average daily scholars in English	...	...	...	169
Ditto in Oordoo and Persian	...	...	...	642
Ditto in Hindi and Sanscrit	...	...	...	1,481
Total daily average				2,292
<hr/>				
Expenditure—	...	...	Rupees	16,603
Of which from School cess	...	...	Rupees	4,157½
From Pupils' fees	...	...	...	165½
From States	...	...	...	12,280

Unfortunately, from causes elsewhere explained, there was little time or opportunity during the year for inspection, on which the schools so much depend.

VI.—*Public Works.*

38. *Public Works, Military.*—The new barracks, &c., for Europeans at Nowgong, of which particulars are given in *Annexure No. 7*, were actively pushed on by the energetic Executive Engineer, Captain Swetenham, the outlay being Rupees 4,29,133.

Civil.—The Cantonment Magistrate's Kutcherry was built at a cost of Rupees 5,400.

Altogether the public works at Nowgong were Rupees 529 above 4½ lakhs, affording immense relief to the poor in such a year.

Church.—On 5th March last His Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta laid the foundation stone of a Station Church, much needed at Nowgong, to be called St. Peter's.

39. *Communications, East and West Road.*—(1) The east and west Imperial Bundelcund Road, traced from Gwalior, eastward to Sutna Station, on Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway.

(a.) Of this, 30 miles to the Sind River are under the Gwalior Road Division. Reported open to traffic by new Jourasie Pass; only 3 or 4 miles remained to be metalled, and three nullahs to be bridged, besides Sind River.

(b.) *Eighty-one miles viâ Duttia and Jhansie to Dessan River* are under the Jhansie Executive Division. Open to traffic, metalled from Sind River to Jhansie, and thence wherever there is black soil. Further metal collected. Bridging completed, except great rivers Betwa and Dessan, and Sooknai River at Mow (Raneepore), over which latter a bridge of 9 arches of 50 feet has been begun.

First 20 miles from Sind River are kept up by Duttia State, which has lately added a culvert needed near Sind River.

Expenditure on the other 61 miles Rupees 1,40,803.

(c.) *The remaining 115 miles from Dessan River to Sutna* are under the Bundeledund Road Division.

Twenty-nine miles viâ Nowgong to Chutturpore open to traffic.

Bridges completed, or being so, except one still wanting; metal collected, but not yet laid.

Thirty miles to Kane River.—Earthworks new this year, but the last 10 miles are useless until the crossing of the Kane River is made at the point to which the road leads.

Fourteen miles to Punnah not begun. Crossing of Kane River and ascent of Murla Ghât not begun, but urgently needed to utilise rest of road.

Twenty-six miles to Nagode.—Earthworks new this year.

Sixteen miles to Sutna.—Earthworks and minor bridges new this year.

Expenditure on the 115 miles about Rupees 94,000.

(2). *The North and South Road.*

From Futtehpore southward to Saugor.

(a). *Sixty-four miles, viâ Banda to Rewai on Banda Frontier,* under Executive Engineer, Trunk Road, Allahabad.

Forty-eight miles of above to Banda and Kane River. An old metalled and bridged road, except Jumna and Kane Rivers.

Sixteen miles from Banda to Rewai.—New road. Bridged and metalled, but reported to have been in bad state during the year from deficient water-way and side drainage and too large metal.

(b). *Ninety-two miles from Rewai to Heerapore frontier of Saugor.*—Under Bundeledund Road Division.

Forty-seven miles of above viâ Sreenuggur and Oormel River to Chutturpore.—Open to traffic. Bridged except Oormel River. Metal collected.

Seventeen miles to Oongoor.—Open to traffic. Bridges completed, or being so, except three still wanting. Metal collected.

Twenty-eight miles to Heerapore Frontier.—Jungle cut, and earthworks begun, except for last mile or two.

Expenditure on the 92 miles above Rupees 67,000.

(c). *Fifty miles from Heerapore Frontier to Saugor.*—Under Saugor Road Division. Earthworks begun during year.

(3). *Nowgong and Sreenuggur Loop Road, 20 miles.*—Open to traffic. Bridges completed, except three still wanting. Metal collected.

Expenditure, about Rupees 41,000.

* Jhansie Section to Ingoe, 93 miles in memorandum quoted from, but this distance, if correct, must include a section beyond Ingoe.

(4.) *Jhansie towards Cawnpore.*—Section to Ingoe,* 48 miles. Before metalled and bridged. Work chiefly maintenance. *Outlay, Rupees 23,324.*

(5.) *Jhansie and Seepree Road.*—63 miles open to traffic, not yet metalled. Four bridges in progress. Rupees 5,433.

The road expenditure of the two local divisions, viz.—

				Rs.
Bundelcund, besides establishments	...	...	...	2,03,500
Jhansie	...	...	...	1,69,560
		being	...	3,73,060

proved an immense blessing to the poor.

40. *Progress of Bundelcund Roads.*—As regards the east and west Imperial Road, it will be seen that Colonel A. W. Owen, Executive Engineer at Jhansie, pushed the portion west of the Dessan rapidly forward, and that the Gwalior portion, though last begun, has also been brought well up.

Unfortunately, the Bundelcund Division has laboured for some years under a deficiency of funds in proportion to its mileage as compared with other divisions.

It has 227 miles of new road to open up and construct, and 40 of old to maintain, or a total of 267.

The Jhansie Division has apparently 144 miles of new road, 124 only of which come on it for funds, and 48 of old, or a total of 192 miles.

During the preceding year, 1867-68, the Bundelcund Division had about three-quarters of a lakh, the Jhansie Division having double.

Last year the original allotment for Bundelcund Division was about a lakh, which, however, was doubled by the extra grant of a lakh and five thousand to accelerate its operations for purposes of famine relief.

The Executive Engineer, Mr. J. E. Owen, has pushed them on with an admirable energy.

One hundred miles of new ground had to be taken in hand, the minor bridges on the 16 of which next the Railway were, with the earthwork, finished.

One hundred and thirteen miles previously in hand were completed ready for metalling.

Metal was collected on about 133 miles, on 70 of which it was fully stacked and passed.

Several important and many minor bridges were completed.

But the result of limited funds for several years appears in this, that within 30 miles of head-quarters at Nowgong, there are seven bridges still wanting, all of moderate size, and that by the end of the year there was not a single mile yet completed, i.e., metalled and

bridged, east of the Dessan, though the roads there were the part of the system first taken in hand between five and six years ago.

Of the seven bridges alluded to, one has been stopped when little but the arching remained to be done. Of those counted as finished, three have been stopped when in the dangerous condition of having no parapets.

If funds could be supplied proportionately with neighbouring divisions concerned in the same system, Government would the sooner save the difference between establishment charges required during construction and those which would suffice afterwards for maintenance, which difference is now prolonged for years; and the portions of establishments set free would be at command for fresh works elsewhere.

The early completion of these roads would the sooner also complete the remission of transit duties agreed to by the States on them when ready, and would prevent further loss to such State as Chutturpore, which, trusting that our marking out the road to the Kane River some years ago would be directly followed by its construction, then remitted them in anticipation.

41. *Native State, Public Works.*—The year has given little opportunity of observing these.

Annexure No. 8 shows the aggregate of details given by such States as have furnished Returns, numbering 22, but representing less than half the area of the Agency. The amount is Rupees 1,86,264, including extra relief works.

The most noticeable items are Punnah, Rupees 64,114, and Chirkharee, Rupees 23,528, of the works at both which places I have seen something.

The Punnah Chief is continuing the road mentioned in last Report, which was from Simeereeah in the Dumoh direction in the south, 40 miles to Punnah, 25 miles further northward towards the Banda District by the Bisramgunge Ghât; for which last, however, he will probably need some professional guidance.

Chirkharee has been busy with tanks, and also roads, about the capital.

42. *Railway.*—The Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore saved, by its imports of grain, the Eastern States from still worse famine than raged.

Cut off, as yet, from its proper development of use and income, by the non-completion of the Bombay line, its net profits in the last half of 1868 were Rupees 83,862 as compared with Rupees 24,460 in the last five months of 1867 when first open.

VII.—Post Office.

1. Nowgong.
2. Duttia.
3. Chutturpore.
4. Bijawar.
5. Nagode.
6. Sutna.
7. Rewah.
8. Myhere.

43. *Post Office.*—Of the eight Post Offices in the Agency as marginally shown, that at Bijawar, a place of large iron trade, was newly opened during the year.

44. *Postal Routes.*—From the postal routes noted in last Report have to be omitted the one marked C.8 from Chutturpore (direct) to Sreenuggur, the communication being *viâ* Nowgong.

The following were new routes during the year :—

(1.) From Goolgunge on Chutturpore and Sangor route to Bijawar during four last months.

(2.) From Nowgong *via* Chutturpore and Punnah to Nagode and Sutna Railway Station during last eight months.

The routes aggregated about 360 miles. At the end of the year the Postal authorities again closed the last named line, which was the direct one from the centre to the east of the province and to the Railway traversing it, on the grounds that the mails carried were too light to be profitable, without enquiring as to its necessity on other grounds, and without observing apparently that the result, even in the ponderable point of view, was greatly due to the plan of having used it very much as a local line, instead of, as it really was, the best through line from and to the Railway for many directions.

Nowgong and Nagode are 85 miles apart by the new Imperial Road, but the Postal gap is only 70 miles, as Chutturpore *en route* is already a Post town.

On the closure of the direct line, the time of postal transit between Nowgong and Nagode rose from one day to four or five by the Allahabad and Futtehpore route of 315 miles, and representations were made by various departments.

The Postal authorities rectified some delays in Post Offices, but have since adopted a still longer route, *viz.*, by Allahabad and Cawnpore of 369 miles.

Prior to the opening of the Railway through the eastern part of the province, and up to April last year, the postal route between Nowgong and Nagode, *i.e.*, the centre and east of the province, was two sides of a triangle by Banda, 145 miles.

Since then posts have occasionally come by Jubbulpore and Saugor, 349 miles.

In fact, the internal communications of the province from centre eastward, now conducted by four sides of a pentagon, have retrograded since the opening of the Railway, while the importance of, and facilities for, good communication with Rewah, Punnah, Nagode, Myhere, &c., have greatly increased.

45. *Postal Statistics. Annexure No. 9* gives the details of the postal work, receipts, and disbursements, at each of the eight Offices as here summarized :—

Outward letters, &c.	...	...	154,152
Inward do.	...	...	188,452
		Total	342,604
Receipts	...	...	Rs. 7,028
Expenditure	...	..	„ 4,216

46. *Dāk Bungalows.*—Three Dāk Bungalows, *viz.*, of Nowgong, Goolgunge, and Nagode, were made over to the charge of the Public Works Department from the beginning of 1869.

The four at Myhere, Rewah, Mungawa, and Mowgunge are still under the Political Assistant, as the Great Dekkan Road has not come under the Public Works Department of the Central India Agency.

Mr. Coles mentions the two last to be scarcely needed now since the Railway has opened.

Annexure No. 10 details the establishment charges and the receipts of the bungalows while under the Agency here summarized.

Receipts	...	...	Rs. 552
Disbursements	...	...	736

VIII.—Electric Telegraph.

47. *Telegraph.*—The Government line has been removed from the high-road by Rewah to the side of the Railway, as recommended by this Office some years ago.

It has no Office between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, and the Railway Telegraph has thus to be used for any intermediate work.

IX.—Military.

48. *Military of Native States.*—The *Military Force of the Native States* does not need further mention this year after the Report No. 23, dated 22nd January 1869, and others previously submitted.

49. *Military, British. British Cantonments.*—At both Nowgong and Nagode the Bengal Native Infantry was changed during the year for Madras troops, and the Native Cavalry at the former was increased by a squadron formerly detached at Jubbulpore, but now at head-quarters.

The troops at each are now as follow:—

At Nowgong—

3 Companies, British Infantry, H. M. 1-7th Regiment.

2 Squadrons, Native Cavalry, 7th Bengal.

Left Wing, Native Infantry, 15th Madras.

At Nagode—

1 Regiment, Native Infantry, 6th Madras.

1 Squadron, Native Cavalry, 7th Bengal.

On the whole, the troops were healthy, and were free from cholera and other epidemic disease.

Small-pox raged in the districts, but vaccination was employed successfully at both places; at Nagode the Native Doctor, Thakoorshad, who is paid by the Raja, took much trouble, and 662 were vaccinated.

At Nowgong a vaccinator was employed from local funds, and there were 2,595 vaccinations, with the result of keeping the station free from the disease in an epidemic form.

X.—Miscellaneous.

50. *Health.*—Small-pox, which raged in many of the districts, was the chief malady which interfered with an average of health, until last hot weather, which, however, will come under next year's Report.

Vaccination was employed with much advantage at Nowgong and Nagode, and was introduced at Logassi and Chutturpore, with, I hope, prospect of further development there and elsewhere. The jagirdar of Logassi had his children vaccinated.

Much assistance was received from Doctor Watson, Superintendent of Vaccination, and his Native Assistant, Rejib Ali Khan.

51. *Dispensaries, Vaccination.*—*Annexure No. 11* shows the Returns received, comprising twelve Dispensaries of sorts, two being under our supervision, eight employing European medicines on our system, and the remaining using Native medicines on native systems.

The total treated were 12,035, and there were 3,485 vaccinations.

A great difficulty is to get properly educated and qualified Native Doctors fit for these detached posts.

52. *Survey.*—*Annexure No. 12* shows details of progress of the Rewah and Bundelcund Topographical Survey kindly furnished by Lieutenant Riddell, summarized as follows:—

		Sq. miles.
Surveyed during 1868-69	...	1,837
Total Topography completed—		
In Rewah	...	10,019
„ Bundelcund	...	3,058
	Total	13,077
<hr/>		
53. <i>Boundaries</i> —		
Unsettled and disputed at close of last year	...	271
New cases	...	121
	Total	392
Settled during year	...	116
	Remaining	276

A Boundary Settlement Officer was appointed, but was unable to take up these disputes, being deputed to the revision of the Banda and Native Bundelcund Frontier desired by the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Health, however, not enabling him to conduct this duty, he proceeded on leave to England, and Captain Kincaid, Assistant Political Agent, was deputed.

With the Joint Commissioner appointed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, 150 miles of frontier were got through, a number of disputes settled, and masonry pillars where yet needed arranged for, leaving about 306 miles on the same frontier.

Another Joint Commission with Captain Tottenham on the part of the Central India Agency proceeded to demarcate the Frontier of Rewah with Chota Nagpore of Bengal and an adjoining part of the Central Provinces. Work was not begun till late, but about 95 miles were surveyed through very difficult country.

About 151 miles are said to remain to complete the first-named frontier northward to join on to that of Mirzapore in the North-Western Provinces.

54. *Officers of Agency.*—*Mr. Coles, Political Assistant*, has still had to conduct his multifarious duties under the difficulties caused by want of accommodation at the Railway to which his head-quarters were two years ago on the opening of the line ordered to be removed from Nagode.

Under this want it has only been possible to make Sutna a flying or camp head-quarters, and the unsettlement of moving backwards and forwards being so constant interferes materially with the execution of work, which in its amount and nature is such as to require rather every facility.

The prolonged exposure in all weathers without proper shelter cannot fail in the long run to sacrifice an officer's health.

And the long-continued want of respectable accommodation for a Government Office, charged with very responsible functions, Political and Magisterial, throws discredit on it in the eyes of the Native Chiefs and others when they see all other departments properly provided for.

It is hoped the work which has been sanctioned, but not yet begun, will be pushed on.

Major Kincaid, Assistant Political Agent, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, already mentioned in this Report, was deputed to boundary work last cold season, on which he did good service, and was thereafter transferred to officiate at Maunpore.

Rai Purnessreedass, Superintendent of Jignee, continues to conduct the duties there in an intelligent manner.

55. *Annexures.*—Excepting the first three, regarding (1) Rewah, (2) Minorities, and (3) Outlaws, the other annexures, which are Tabular Returns, have been already submitted, save in the case of No. 7.

ANNEXURE No. 1

TO BUNDELCUND AGENCY REPORT FOR 1868-69.

PARAGRAPH 12.

Rewah.

1. *Before mutinies.*—Up to the mutinies, although our Great Dekkan Road from Jubbulpore to Mirzapore traversed Rewah, there was comparatively little political work connected with this State. A Native news-writer was, under the Treaty of 1813, kept up by the Bundelcund Agency at Rewah.

In 1854 it was proposed to locate the Political Assistant at Rewah, but the plan was not carried out.

2. *During mutinies.*—In 1857, just before the mutinies broke out, Captain Osborne, having been deputed to accompany the Chief on a journey, became, under the circumstances of the time, *de facto* Political Agent at Rewah, and was so appointed.

Government Resolution No. 2015, of 24th October 1862, states, however, that it was not intended that this arrangement, which involved expense and other drawbacks, should, on the return of tranquillity, be permanent.

In the cold weather of 1860-61 the Chief suggested that the separate Agency should be abolished, as then no longer
 1860-61. necessary; but the period, &c., were then unsuitable for compliance with the request.

3. A year or two later, however, Government considered the time had arrived for dispensing with a separate officer and charge at Rewah, which thus reverted to the
 1862-63. care of the Bundelcund Agency, the head-quarters of which, since the mutinies, had been fixed at the central station of Nowgong, with, as then (1862) arranged, the Superintendent of the managed States of Nagode, &c., as Assistant at the latter station for the Eastern States, including Rewah.

On the shortly subsequent request of the Chief that the charge should be a separate one under Mr. Coles, the Assistant at Nagode, Colonel Meade, the Agent of the Governor General, in paragraph 7 of his letter to Government No. 10-34D., of 22nd December 1862, wrote as follows:—

“ * * * After the fullest consideration, I am of opinion that there are very strong objections to a divided jurisdiction in the province, and that it seems to me to be of great importance that the head of the Central India Agency being established at so great a distance as Indore, the whole of it, including the States under management, should be under the responsible charge of one chief local officer,” and in paragraph 9, with a merited acknowledgment of Mr. Coles’s services and qualifications, added regarding the opposite course, *viz.*, continuing Rewah as a separate charge the following:—

“ I am convinced that * * * * (it) would be detrimental to the public interests, by perpetuating an arrangement which has already caused inconvenience, and led to a very objectionable clashing of authority.”

And thus it was arranged as above. Government in paragraph 4 of despatch No. 153, of 4th February 1863, noting that there appeared “no sufficient reason for the residence of a Political Officer at Rewah as proposed by Major Osborne.”

4. In the cold weather of 1866-67, when the Agent of the Governor General was on tour at Rewah, the Chief
 1866-67. brought forward a variety of topics, mostly connected with his expressed desire for reformed administration, in which he somewhat magnified his difficulties, and underestimated his own means and ability to overcome them, desiring primarily our aid and support for his measures, though scarcely defining, with sufficient clearness to facilitate our assistance, the manner in which he proposed to carry them out, and in some instances seemingly wishing us to do for him what rightly devolved on himself.

One of his requests was for the Political Assistant to be now stationed at Rewah, instead of at Nagode, which latter much smaller State, formerly under that officer’s superintendence, had some time ago been restored to its Chief’s own charge.

Paragraph 10 of the Agent of the Governor General's letter to Government No. 50J., dated 21st January 1867, mentions that the Chief explained that his suggestions, in 1860-61, as to a Political Officer being then no longer requisite at Rewah, had originated from being "dissatisfied with the position in which he found himself placed by the mode in which business was carried on."

5. Indeed, one of the principal subjects which came under consideration at the time of the first meetings of the Agent of the Governor General and myself with the Rewah Chief after the withdrawal of the resident officer from Rewah was the risk of the Chief's breaking with his Minister, Deenbund, whom he considered to have exercised too much power during the mutinies, and who, under the guidance and with the support of the Political Agent, had been the working head of the administration throughout that critical period, acting, as acknowledged at the time, with undoubted benefit to Rewah, and so as to do good service to the British Government and earn considerable distinction for himself.

The Chief showed himself jealously tenacious of his rights, position, and authority as Ruler, but the kindly counsels of Colonel Meade, the Agent of the Governor General, that it was the duty as well as privilege of a Ruler justly to apply his own judgment and authority as the head in the administration of his State, gave him confidence and satisfaction, which then smoothed matters greatly.

The public odium likely to attach to the dismissal, at the first opportunity soon after the mutinies, of a Minister who had been considered worthy of reward for his services in them, was also pointed out.

The Minister, though without having had opportunity of developing what we should call the character of an advanced and reforming administrator, was a person of good intelligence, and having no desire to push himself into personal collision with his Chief, readily understood and accepted the position that, the emergency of the mutinies being past, he should avoid undue prominence or even the appearance of acting with authority otherwise than as always simply carrying out the Chief's wishes. His principal anxiety then and afterwards was that he should not fall into disfavour for, or lose the reward of, his services in the mutinies.

6. Whatever the grounds for the Chief's solicitude at that earlier period, as to himself having had too little and the Minister too much authority, these had been entirely removed by his own measures long before the interviews of 1866-67, when the Agent of the Governor General, in Section IV. of paragraph 12 of his despatch No. 50J., already quoted, remarked—

"The real working power lays almost wholly in the hands of the revenue contractors, whose position is, however, an uncertain one.

"The Dewan exercises no authority, and stands aloof, merely aiding the Chief when required, and his experience and abilities, which might be turned to useful account, are thus almost wholly lost to the State."

The Agent of the Governor General pointed out in a friendly manner, personally and in writing, to the Chief the loss thus sustained, which was noticed also by Government in reply and by the Home Government.

The revenue contractors being Sirdars of his State, selected by himself, which class he described as disloyal to him, while he spoke* at the same time to the Agent of the Governor General of the Dewan "in terms of commendation and approval," the seeming anomaly resulted of his placing all the power in the hands of the former, and none in those of the latter.

But, from the Chief's desire that we should assume some of his own responsibilities, or give our support to his own measures for centralization and reform, he drew the picture somewhat darkly.

Bad as was the administration, and its system was purely his own, bad out of all comparison with ours, and inferior even to fair Native administrations, his State was not disordered or disorganized in the sense of being disturbed, and, while the large landed proprietors and possessors of fortlets on their estates, whose power he wished to curb, were, of course, inimical to such a change, his Sirdars, properly speaking, *i. e.*, those who, besides their patrimony, received lands or emoluments in service or gift, and who were in employment or frequent attendance at Court, were all devoted to him.

7. On the Chief's request for the Political Assistant to be stationed at Rewah, the Agent of the Governor General informed him that this could not be then arranged, but that he would be visited as frequently as possible, and that both the Political Agent and Assistant would do everything in their power to assist him by counsel and support in all judicious measures of reform.

Paragraph 10 of the Agent of the Governor General's despatch No. 50J. noted on this point as follows:—

"Under existing circumstances, Mr. Coles could not remain at Rewah for any lengthened period at a time, but he ought to be able without difficulty to visit it constantly, and this will probably suffice for the present, though it may be a question for consideration hereafter if the interest of Government and this important State would not be better served by his residing permanently at the latter's capital."

Government, in reply, No. 163, of 16th February 1867, approved of the detailed advice given by the Agent of the Governor General to the Chief, and remarked—

"That it would be inconvenient to station Mr. Coles at Rewah continuously, but * * * that this officer will be allowed to visit the State as often as desired, provided his absence from Nagode does not interfere with the efficient execution of his proper duties."

The Home Government, in No. 91, of 24th May, likewise concurred.

The Maharaja, however, kept pressing his desire to have the Political Officer located at Rewah, and, failing this, kept looking out for Europeans or educated Natives of Bengal to enter his service, the history of which attempts and their objects, whether for reforms, or for developing the resources of his State, or, as they sometimes appeared to be, to get support against what he thought pressure in the Political Department, need not be here repeated, having been noticed in previous correspondence from time to time, as they came under observation.

8. Later, in 1867, a new and urgent duty sprung up in the eastern part of the Agency in connection with the Police and Magisterial work of the Railway then being opened.

The Agent of the Governor General in his despatch to Government No. 8-181½ wrote as follows:—

“Paragraph 3.—The Maharaja of Rewah has again been very urgent of late for the permanent location of a Political Officer at his capital, and * * * * * it was my intention to submit a recommendation for the Political Assistant's removal to Rewah, to be carried out, if approved of by His Excellency in Council, during next cold season.

“Paragraph 4.—From a consideration of these circumstances, I am convinced that the public interests I have adverted to call for the appointment of a separate officer for the Magisterial supervision of the Railway as previously reported, and that no other measure or arrangement will adequately meet the real requirements of the case.”

Government, however, decided in despatch No. 165, of 10th August 1867, that Mr. Coles's head-quarters should be removed not to Rewah, but to the Railway; that he should there perform the Magisterial duties of the line through Native territory, and from that location visit Rewah when required.

For a considerable time at first the Railway work, including Police matters, were very heavy as well as urgent, so that other duties were thrown in arrears, and as no Office or other accommodation existed at the Railway, it could only be a sort of flying or camp head-quarters for the Political Assistant and his establishment.

9. Under all these circumstances, and the items of Railway work being such as could not be foreseen and arranged for, but when they did occur brooked no delay, it resulted that the Political Assistant's time was less available for attention to the Maharaja of Rewah than previously.

The Maharaja unfortunately would not give up his agitation, which has never been encouraged by, or conducted through, the Bundelcund Agency, to have a European officer stationed at Rewah to advise and support him, or, failing this, his attempts to have recourse to other means, and he did not seem altogether above making his compliance with the wishes of Government in some matters a lever with which to obtain, if possible, our compliance with his in others.

There was, for a time, rather an unfortunate concurrence of several matters, which had to be pressed on him, and it seemed as if the Chief adopted the plan that nothing should be done without the Political Officer proceeding to Rewah, to urge it in person and spend some time there on the task, while, if it were a matter requiring continuous action, there was much risk of its slackening after the officer's departure, even when the matter was not one requiring sacrifice for interests concerning Government, but one entirely for the internal benefit of the State.

The visits of the Political Assistant, who had had since the mutinies much and effective influence with the Chief for good, came thus to be occupied mostly with pressing him to measures to which he was disinclined, and were generally without the leisure to attend to all the Chief's

own views and wishes in regard to his own affairs, to which, if time and attention could have been given, the latter would have been the more easily reconciled to meeting the wishes expressed on our part.

The visits of the Political Agent also had similarly to be occupied, and the Chief thus came to think the Political Department as one to exercise pressure on him, without correspondingly giving him, in cases he thought suitable, the time, aid, and support he expected.

10. Had the Chief chosen, or been able, he might have put several, at least, of the matters which he expressed himself to have at heart in such shape and preparation, that a day or two's consultation now and then would have given him all the advice and aid he could strictly have claimed in them from the officers of Government, and this was repeatedly pointed out to him; but, from whatever cause, whether he feared to commit himself to precise and detailed enunciations of his views, or was unable to do so, he persisted in confining himself to generalities; and while he doubtless could not do alone all he said he wished to do, it was clear he did not do sundry parts thereof, which he certainly could have done.

11. Under these circumstances of the Chief continuing his agitation in various quarters and his application for aid, and of His Excellency the Viceroy having decidedly recorded his opinion against the need for stationing a Political Officer at Rewah, the best that could be done for the Chief was to advise him to obtain, if possible, the services of Sir

1868. Dinkur Rao, than whom no one could be better able to advise him as to internal reforms in his State, and to aid him to carry them out; and negotiations were opened between them accordingly.

Each desired, as part of the arrangement to be entered into, the location of a Political Officer at Rewah; but, in the position already described, this was not practicable.

The Maharaja and Sir Dinkur Rao were in communication with the Agent of the Governor General on the subject, as mentioned in Colonel Meade's letter to Government No. 27-133, of 10th July 1868.

I had been instructed to go to Allahabad and aid in a friendly way in getting the best practicable arrangements made between the Chief and Sir Dinkur; but the Chutturpore and outlaw troubles caused this to be countermanded; and the arrangements were made solely by the contracting parties themselves, in communication with the Agent of the Governor General.

Copy of the letter of agrèement from the Chief to Sir Dinkur was, however, forwarded to this Office for the Agent of the Governor General, who laid its purport before Government with the despatch already quoted.

This agreement was guarded in tenor, giving power to advise and guaranteeing against any responsibility for the results of the advice, rather than power to act.

Government in No. 798, of 23rd July 1868, replied, that it had no objection to the employment of Sir Dinkur Rao as Dewan of Rewah, but that, while the Chief would be expected to treat him with proper

consideration and respect; the Government guarantee applied for could not, from its proved inconvenience in previous instances of a like nature, be given to his appointment, and that the Chief should not be encouraged to withdraw himself from the personal supervision of his State.

12. Without a Government guarantee to his appointment, and without a resident Political Officer, as he still recommends, and whose support would be ever at hand on the spot, Sir Dinkur Rao did not take up the position understood by Government as Dewan at Rewah, and shortly afterwards the Chief reported that he had appointed Sirdar Rundhowun Sing, a relative of his own, to be the Mukhtar-i-Riyasat, or chief Minister of State, to which arrangement Government in No. 1115, of 30th September 1868, likewise intimated it had no objection, provided the Chief, as before counselled, continued himself practically to fulfil the duties of a Ruler.

The position and arrangements thereafter became, as I found on a late visit to Rewah, the following:—

(1.) *Sir Dinkur Rao*, as the friend and counsellor of the Chief; though residing at Allahabad, or elsewhere at a distance, he has, however, been twice at Rewah for a week or so, and has had a representative at Rewah the person next to be named.

(2.) *Pundit Ram Bhao*, deputed as above, and the working member of the administration as regards reforms, &c.

He is sometimes styled the Naib Dewan or Deputy Minister.

(3.) *Sirdar Rundhowun Sing*, the Mukhtar-i-Riyasat, with whom rests the power of sanctioning expenditure, or arrangements involving it, doubtless after confidential consultation with the Chief.

(4.) *Sirdar Bankey Sing*, the Secretary (Honorary) of the Chief, and who has charge of the Treasury, and of making disbursements, after the Mukhtar-i-Riyasat has sanctioned them.

The two last, not being what we should call trained officials, may be regarded as the Rewah arrangement for securing a medium between the Chief and the Executive, preserving for the former the final control and authority, without coming into abrupt contact with the latter.

13. It was subject of regret that I was prevented going to Allahabad to aid in effecting some good working arrangement between the Maharaja and Sir Dinkur Rao, for, though the object was not one to be effected without difficulty, it was worthy of every trouble.

It could not, of course, be expected that such an eminent administrator who had wielded almost entire authority, and with such public benefit, in the larger State of Gwalior, for many years, modifications in which, under changes after the mutinies, having regard to the ultimate power of the Chief as Ruler, had been part of the difficulties leading to the loss of his services by that State, would accept any doubtful or more subordinated position, in the smaller State of Rewah; or without first securing that he should have power to put in execution that which he might see necessary to design.

On the other hand, the Chief, as he had shown at the earlier period mentioned, was a person jealously, even to sensitiveness or suspicion, tenacious of his own prerogative as the supreme Ruler and referee in his

own State, so that whatever authority might be exercised by any one should be in ultimate subordination to himself, and should be within his power to recall or control at any time.

To harmonise the foregoing elements into practically successful working, the aid of a friend would have been best applied in endeavouring, with candour and frankness, to inspire such mutual confidence, that the Chief, while giving his counsellor sufficient power, should feel easy in his mind that it was all exercised, less as if in right of official or personal position, than as derived from himself, as exerted on his behalf, and directed to his interests: and that the counsellor, being assured of the Chief's real good-will and support, should, by keeping in mind and consideration the particular feelings and ideas of the Chief, so exercise his power, as best to facilitate its effectiveness and permanence.

14. The arrangements actually made, though not, of course, equal to what Sir Dinkur Rao's own residence at Rewah would have been, are, it is presumed, the best found practicable under the circumstances.

They are not, however, quite free from complexity, and it has happened, as on occasion brought to notice, that, with the principal person of the administration not resident at Rewah, and not in communication with the Political Agency, and with the several persons now forming the administration, it has, sometimes, been more difficult to judge at what point stoppage in any matter urgently required was occurring, or whose was the opinion which ruled the position with which we had to deal, than when there were simply the Chief and a single Minister.

At the same time, as you are aware, the action of the Political Officers, both to guide and stimulate, has by no means become less requisite, and their hands have hitherto not been locally strengthened by the arrangements up to their present stage of development; for the working member of the administration has naturally looked to his Principal at Allahabad, while the Chief, having secured the counsels of so eminent an administrator, seems at times inclined to entrench himself behind so great a name, waiting to see good result from the mere arrangement, as if itself sufficient merit entitling him to reward, instead of working by its aid to effect the desired good.

And beyond direct communications regarding new arrangements and matters arising therefrom, which mostly were direct, because, as in the instance of the Chief's desiring a resident officer at Rewah, the Political Agent had no authority to discuss them, it has even happened that, in an affair in which Government had passed its orders on the representations of the parties in it who had come forward, and in which this Office was, under the instructions received, pressing for compliance therewith, the Chief was deferring it, being supported in this, he informed me, on my being at last able to visit Rewah, by what he understood or hoped would result from his communications, direct or through his counsellor, for the reversal of the orders.

Any opinion of the latter, sure as it was, coming from such an eminent and high-minded man, to be an independent one, and with some grounds for it, would, if communicated, have at least suggested enquiry

as to those grounds, and it might thus have aided the disentanglement of any difficulties; but, uncommunicated to this Office, the latter was left in a false position in relation to the Chief, as the latter, fortified by the opinion of a person of such position and influence, recommended to him by the Agent of the Governor General himself, and in communication with that authority, was not likely readily to yield the required compliance to ordinary official communications from the local Office.

Had the new arrangements been worked in political matters, rather as a more intelligent medium of communication with the Political Agency, than, as it were, a sort of alternative Agency, both they and it would have been more strengthened for good.

As it was, taking the instance referred to, the course followed in effecting nothing weakened the former and for a time paralysed the latter as regarded getting Government orders carried out, while, if it had succeeded, it could only have strengthened the Chief's fancy for sometimes seeking short-cuts and bye-paths of communication, even in matters for which the regular road is open before him, and is, if he would honestly bring them fully forward, the most direct for all that is possible and legitimate in them.

15. With the Political Agent restricted during the year by the responsible charge of Chutturpore affairs to the neighbourhood of the latter State, this Office was not, amid all the agitation going on, at and about Rewah, artificially exaggerated, though it was by rumour, favourably circumstanced for effectively representing Government interests with a Chief so unsettled in his mind, and bent on sundry objects only partially disclosed.

Yet, to illustrate by the further course of the case already alluded to the advantage of personal intercourse with Chiefs and people, when, sometime after the close of the year, released by your permission from immediate responsible charge of Chutturpore, I was able to visit Rewah, a few hours enabled me to acquire, not primarily, indeed, from the Chief, but completed by his aid, information afterwards laid before yourself, which none of the parties in the case had hitherto brought forward, although it was a case so important that both years and fortunes might have been spent in its litigation.

16. Unfortunately, the Chief's mind is not yet settled or satisfied by the arrangements so far. He has various objects at heart, and, if such of these as can be allowed could be so, and if he could be discouraged agitating for the others, he might, perhaps, settle down.

Among those objects, and as a means to some of them, he has quite convinced himself he needs a Political Officer continuously at Rewah. He has by the Railway, the Telegraph, and by Durbars, and other matters, been stirred up and awakened from the quiet of the pre-mutiny period, when his highest wish would have been to be left alone.

Now, however, that he himself wishes to move about, he feels the convenience it would be to have a Political Officer not hampered by duties connected with other States; and he is not insensible of the

consideration attaching, in public view, to there being an officer for the single State, which consideration, he believes, the importance of his State merits.

Of ancient family and large estate, and connected with the great Rajpootana Chiefs of like standing, he hears frequently of progress made and honors won by one or other of these: he believes these honors to be connected with the progress, and he makes sure that the latter has been in great part the fruit of the care and labour given to the Native States by Political Officers resident with the Chiefs, and with time and opportunity, therefore, to aid in working out the progress, and to bring it into notice afterwards.

With the like goal of credit in view, he expresses himself prepared for all the sacrifices necessary for progress, provided only and always that he be similarly guided and supported by the way, and ensured the like reward of credit at the end.

17. Under ordinary circumstances, supposing the Rewah political work to be much as it used to be, and confined to necessary matters merely between Rewah and surrounding districts, and between the Chief and Government, or even if he could be discouraged from agitation, it would not be very difficult to manage it as of yore by written communications and occasional visits. The circumstances are, however, not ordinary; the work has increased and altered, and the agitation unsettles everything.

The spirit now animating the Chief, which has been mainly aroused by ourselves, or rather by the changes around him wrought by us, and, however mixed its nature, has still elements capable of being turned practically to much good, has given him strong desires after certain objects, and he is thus more inclined to throw any objects desired by ourselves, even when mostly for his own benefit, into negotiation, with the view of obtaining some of his own wishes in return, than formerly, when he might more simply have complied without much discussion: and there is, beyond any considerations of supporting a Minister, or gratifying a Chief, the large subject well worthy of attention in the present day, *viz.*, as to opening up the wide territory of Rewah in its important position relative to our own territories, and with its numerous, but practically almost unknown, or, at any rate, hitherto inaccessible and unused, natural resources, such as timber, coal, and other minerals, the utilization of which would be an immense benefit not only to Rewah, but to the country generally.

Even with the great assistance of the new survey maps, the natural difficulties of the country are too great to be conquered in any cursory way; but if, at any time, an officer be appointed at Rewah, with time to attend to the Chief, who is very intelligent and pleasant, though too much needing a friend constantly near him to see that he carries it out to-day the plans and promises of yesterday, and with sufficient strength, energy, and inclination that way, to master the hill country from the Kymore range southward, and have it opened up, such officer, if the Chief have the courage and constancy to carry out his professions so far, will, more especially if Sir Dinkur Rao be at the head of the administration, have a noble field before him.

ANNEXURE No. 2

TO BUNDELOUND AGENCY REPORT FOR 1868-69.

PARAGRAPH 22.

Minorities.

THE condition of the Native States in Bundelcund is largely connected with the subject of minorities, of which, amid such a number of States, there are usually several, and at times a disproportionate number.

Thus in, or shortly after, the mutinies, excluding the minor jagirs, there were no less than 7 of the principal or middle States in this condition or circumstances equivalent, namely—

1. Oorcha.
2. Duttia.
3. Sumptur, from insanity of Chief.
4. Chirkharee.
5. Ajigurh.
6. Bijawur.
7. Chutterpore.

Of other States, Myhere, Sohawal, Jigree, in the first of which also there was a minority, need not be more than alluded to, as these and some others we had, prior to the mutinies, to take under our own management, on account of the incapacity or minority of the Chiefs.

The importance of the subject of minorities will appear from the fact that, of the 7 States above detailed, serious trouble accrued, generally as the Chief approached his majority, in all, except two, viz., in Oorcha, in which the Laree Maharanee Regent was a lady of great force of character and experience, and in Bijawur, where also an old lady managed to keep the family together without dissension.

In all the others, however, grave trouble arose, to the extent, in one instance, that, with the Agent of the Governor General himself on the spot, British troops had to move from three stations, including from one a Battering train.

2. The nature and course of the trouble are mostly as follows:—

The Regent, being usually a lady, the widow of the previous Chief, is in essentially a weaker position than a Chief, who goes about and sees things with his own eyes.

The Ministers and *employés*, consequently, have, and are allowed, more power, and more opportunities of emolument, than under a male Ruler.

As the young Chief approaches manhood, he is too impatient to obtain authority before being fitted for it by age and education, and those in power, *i. e.*, the lady and her Ministers, often prefer that she should continue as regent for life, and try far and near to effect this object.

The youth, who is in many cases an adopted one, seeing himself looked on as if in the way, comes to think, or, perhaps, rather is led by his attendants to suppose, his life in danger, and thereafter he gradually

becomes almost uncontrollable, while the feelings on the other side are correspondingly embittered.

The whole State is split up into parties and rife with intrigue, good administration is paralysed, the finances become involved, and the Agency is swamped with mutual complaints and recriminations, diametrically contradicting each other, the fragments of truth in which it would be impossible to discover without giving one's time wholly to them on the spot, and yet which cannot be wholly disregarded, owing to the possibility of there being germs therein, afterwards to be more dangerously developed.

The kindest advice and strongest injunctions too often fail to repress this state of matters: as each side professes its entire fairness and its acceptance of the advice, each asserts the injustice and the disregard of the other as to the advice, and each persists in its own course.

3. In some respects the position and procedure have been altered since the mutinies.

We *now* look far more into the administrations of the Native States, require more of them, and ourselves take more action in them.

One result of the latter point has been, that the Native administrations, feeling less sure of their footing as regards non-intervention on our part, are more disposed to let their troubles, even when self-caused, come on the Political Agency, than when formerly left to settle them by themselves.

In some of the minor cases of trouble, now frequently causing much labour to the Agency, matters would on the former footing have found their own level, while, in the graver cases, whether during minorities or from other causes, we used to apply the strong remedy of taking the State wholly under our own management on a system which made the Chief and his family virtually pensioners, while the State was administered like a non-regulation British district, with one or several British officers according to the size of the States to each State, or on similar grounds several States placed under the one officer, and the whole staff, revenue, police, and judicial, being framed on the model of, or imported from, our own districts.

Such was the plan adopted before the mutinies in Jhansie, Jaloun, Jeitpore, Bijairaghogurh, Nagode, Myhere, Sohawul, &c.

This plan was greatly dreaded by the Native Chiefs, not only from the position it assigned them, but because from some cases, such as Jhansie, Jaloun, &c., they fancied there was a fatality about it leading to eventual annexation.

While it supplied the best machinery, and put it in the best working order, it certainly had the disadvantages of displacing a good deal of local machinery capable of working fairly, if well directed, and of not associating the Chief with the improved administration; or teaching him the use and guidance of the new machinery, so that, when placed in power, he had the critically difficult alternative, either of attempting to guide a machinery more complicated than any of which he had experience, or of upsetting our system, which procedure was apt to bring him into discredit when most in need of our consideration and support.

4. After the mutinies a brighter era dawned on the Native States, when, in the time of the late Sir R. C. Shakespear, Agent of the Governor General, the system of placing them, if disordered, under the supervision of a British officer, was introduced, as subsequently also further carried out by Colonel Meade.

On this plan, the administration of the Native State was not superseded, but presided over by the British officer, who gave full play to all the good elements in it, and quietly got the bad eliminated. His presence displaced no one, and being over all, he came into competition with none.

The Chief and his friends, in whose interest it was done, were associated with all the measures of improvement, and, excepting the few persistently ill-disposed, whose hopes lay in misgovernment, and who had to be put aside, the bulk of the State influence and population went with the supervision, which, in fact, after being once instituted, was popular, because then known to be intended to train the Chief, and by thus fitting him for it to help him to power, rather than to keep him from it.

Duttia, Chutterpore, Chirkari, and Myhere all came under the plan.

Duttia, which was the first, was also one of the most noticeable instances of its benefit, and His Excellency the Viceroy in Government despatch No. 500, dated 14th June 1865, concurred in the advantage, for such cases, of this system of supervision over the older one of management.

5. Somewhat later, the plan, from whatever cause, not, however, from failure, over application or loss of acceptance in Bundelcund, was less resorted to, although in some other States than those named it could scarcely have failed of working the like good.

Latest procedure.

6. On a recent occasion, *viz.*, that of Chutterpore, the intended deputation again of a European officer to supervise the administration was changed for that of deputing a Native officer as Superintendent or manager, and in a subsequent case, that of Ajigurh (mentioned in paragraph 9 of Annual Report), it was intimated by the Agent of the Governor General that, if our intervention should be necessary, the same course would be followed.

Native Superintendents have, ere now, acquitted themselves with credit in the management of sundry minor States, whether under a European officer with executive functions therein, as the former might similarly have sub-charge of a pergunnah within a Collector and Magistrate's district, or as themselves the principal executive, and under European officers for purposes rather, merely, of review and orders, as a Collector comes under the Commissioner.

The principle in the last arrangement (for Chutterpore) above mentioned was thus in force previously, but, in that instance, and the other also referred to, was extended to larger States.

7. In a political charge, consisting of a single large State, or where the bulk of the duties centre in one, with the Political Officer resident

at the capital, he is, when required to do so, able to act also as its chief Magistrate or President of administration, or to take some part, at any rate, therein, and, by daily counsel, to supplement its deficiencies.

But in a province like Bundelcund broken up into many States, the like facilities do not exist, as will be intelligible from the following points of difference:—

(1.) Matters which, in a like area forming one great State, would be between its several districts, and thus never come before the Political Agent at all, here come before him in numbers, as affairs between separate States.

(2.) The greater dependence of the smaller States brings before the Political Agent many matters self-disposed of by a single great State.

(3.) While any general matter, in an undivided charge, may be disposed of by a couple of papers, *viz.*, a letter to the Chief and his reply, or at most by three, including a reminder, if necessary, though this latter may often not be needed where the resident Political Officer can, almost every day, personally see the Chief or his Ministers, the same matter requires in Bundelcund *at least seventy*, or at the rate as above for reminders, *one hundred* papers, more especially as the facilities for reducing the latter, by daily or weekly personal intercourse, do not exist when, in place of the Political Agent being resident at a place constituting the single capital of his charge, the numerous capitals are around him, in all four directions from his central position, at distances ranging from 10 to 100 or 150 miles.

The work necessarily devolving on the Political Office thus becomes so multiplied in quantity by the number of States, that, for the Political Agent properly to perform his duties as representative of Government and in its interests throughout the province, and to do also what he can for the improvement of the Native States generally, it is needful that each Native State should have a fully competent executive of its own, whether self-supplied, or, on its failure, provided by us.

Such executive may need general guidance and support, and, on unforeseen emergency, temporarily even further special help; but, having these, it is submitted that it ought to be able itself to carry out its own work, and meet its responsibilities to neighbouring districts.

Otherwise, if the Political Agent has himself to undertake them either wholly, or even in any considerable degree, for any one State, it is not here as in a single large State, where he may do so, not only without injury to other duties and districts, but even with advantage to the entire district and duties of his charge.

Here, on the contrary, with the political work proper multiplied as above explained, he can only give time to the executive work of one of the States, by taking it from that needed to the full for the interests of Government in the province generally, and for a proportionate attention to all the States.

Government interests then suffer.

The Chiefs, who often yield willingly to our wishes in matters distasteful to themselves, because they feel that, on their part, they obtain valuable counsel and aid in their difficulties, find that, while our influence, in any matter required by us, is exercised as decidedly as ever, or, perhaps,

with an appearance of greater stringency from there being less leisure for repeating explanations and hearing and smoothing away objections; the Political Agent's time is taken up by the executive of one of their number, and cannot be given as before in fair share to each. These Chiefs are then apt to turn sulky, thinking they are subjected to pressure in matters affecting us, but without the accustomed reconciling aid when in difficulties of their own. In this position the Chiefs are apt to become less amenable and less careful to act up to our wishes.

9. The general amenability of the Bundelcund States has been noticed of late years by an officer with opportunities of judging, but it depends not solely on the intelligence, but also on the power, of the leading influence.

It may, however, have caused some of the Bundelcund characteristics to be overlooked.

It is scarcely necessary to instance individual Thakoors, even of our own districts, being able to harass large tracts of country, and to clude the utmost exertions of Government for many years.

While, if we take the States, Chirkari, one of the middle class, which contains also Chutturpore, was in the mutinies able to hold out against Tantia Topee and his army for six weeks, half of that time with batteries open, and Tantia Topee, after inflicting great loss indeed, but still, as regards getting hold of the British officers protected by the Chief, or reducing the Chief and his fort, *re infecta* withdrew to Jhansie, where, being beaten, and again near Calpee, he was still, after both defeats, able in his flight, before pursuing British forces, to take Gwalior and other places in Central India.

It was from Chirkari, too, that the singularly subtle and daring conspiracy to destroy the Native Managers, who had been with the Chief through the dangers of the mutiny and siege, was a few years ago hatched.

I submit that with such varied elements, so daring for evil, as well as so staunch for good, in a strong rugged country of turbulent people, it is intelligible that high qualities and capacity are needed to rule such States when taken under our charge, for the necessity of our doing so implies the breakdown or untrustworthiness for practical good of the State's own administration, and that no mechanism of Durbar Councils arranged by the Political Agent, necessary and useful as they are, will succeed without sufficient driving power steadily present at the head.

10. With the desire to bring forward Native Gentlemen in every department, including the Political, the only point is to secure that there be full competence in each case for its particular and known requirements, just as in the case of selecting European officers.

Otherwise, if a charge were assigned beyond the practical ability of the nominee himself to manage the plan of advancing Native officers would either fail, bringing, perhaps, unmerited discredit on it and them; from the charge having really been too difficult, and injury on the interests confided to their care, or if the latter result were prevented by the intervention and action of a European officer, the plan of a Native officer doing the work would in reality have ceased to be in operation, and other evils might be arising from the diversion of the European officer's time

from the Political duties of his whole charge to the executive responsibilities proper of one of the States, besides the costliness to Government of the Political Agent having, at the sacrifice of Government duties, to do what should be provided for out of the revenue of the Native State, and the unfortunate example to the other Native States of an arrangement made by us proving insufficient.

Of course with history past and present before us, there can be no question of individual Natives of India being equal to the highest posts.

In intellectual capacity a good Native officer is not likely to fail, but, in these rugged Bundelcund States, there is also needed a capacity less widely diffused, *viz.*, that of ruling. A personal influence and power and a readiness of initiative in every department, and on any emergency, even when of a semi-military character, are qualities here essential for governing, which in our highly organized civil districts, with separate rule and machinery for everything, are less required and have less chance of being developed in a subordinate Native officer.

The utmost support and guidance from the Agency would be especially due to a Native officer, but its action should not, I submit, be required in the executive itself, except temporarily on rare emergencies which are to be met as they occur.

Its action when required otherwise, in the executive, besides interfering with the Government duties of the Political Agent in the rest of the province, brings him executively in contact, or may be collision with matters which, in a managed State, are afterwards liable to come before him judicially.

There are a score or more Bundelcund States, for any one of which singly a European officer would not, under ordinary circumstances, be required, but there are others for which it would be infinitely more difficult, and I believe greatly more costly, to obtain really competent Native superintendence, than to supply European, because the stamp of Native officer required, *i. e.*, possessed of qualities, besides mere intellectual aptitude, placing him on an equality for such work with an able European officer, would, if found available, really be so high, that it would probably have command of a wider career, in our own provinces or in some of the greater States, than the middle States of Bundelcund could offer.

If a Native officer, from being in sub-charge of a pergunnah of one of our districts, were placed in the position of Magistrate and Collector at the head of another in the best order, the change would be great and its risks not small, notwithstanding well-trained establishments in every department, and law and machinery for everything, in the use of all which he had been educated.

But such change and its concomitants would not equal the change to one of these States in disorder, where the head must often be his own law, guided simply by equity, good policy, and local custom, and where, whatever machinery is wanting or inferior, he must create or improve.

11. When European officers were deputed I do not think the plan was more costly to Government.

A few years ago when four officers* were employed under this Office on such duties, the districts in charge paid all salary, except in one case the Military pay and a portion in another. But the several measures obtained for Government certainly far exceeded, even in pecuniary consideration, that small charge.

* Colonel Thompson.
Mr. Coles.
Captain Mathias.
Captain Gurdon.

And each officer was practically a Political Assistant for the quarter in which his duties lay, both able and willing to assist, when requisite, beyond the limits of his more special district.

The advantages to the public service, of there being several officers thus distributed throughout a large province, and free to move as required, are evident and not the less that they were obtained almost without cost to Government, and with decided benefit to the Native States. Hence the suggestion some years ago for a recognized assistant for minorities as the simplest plan.

The Political Agent was then more able to visit the different Chiefs with some time for each, to cultivate a good feeling among them, to help them in their difficulties, and to encourage them in reforms.

Having more time than now for political duties proper, I was thus able to get a large part of the province freed of transit duties, to get Roads, Dispensaries, and Schools started, with a hope of the latter being farther aided by a State High School at Agency Head-quarters, all which matters, however, languish without the eye of the Political Agent.

Of late years, however, facilities for the foregoing have decreased, and now with a single officer, Mr. Coles, closely restricted to the Railway (as to distance and time of absence), and responsible for the Railway duties to another department, those facilities have been reduced to a minimum, especially during the past year, when I had, on account most prominently of a known difficulty of many years' standing, myself to take responsible executive charge of Chutturpore, both for its own safety, and to keep its measures up to the mark, to meet those of the several European officers, ordinary and extra, on the Humeerpore side of the frontier, in that perennial canker of this quarter, the Toria Koolpohar outlawry, troubling as it did, on this occasion, Chutturpore even more than its original seat in Humeerpore.

This was the more unfortunate last year, when agitation and intrigues about Rewah, and famine both there and in the west and other parts, loudly called for my presence and free movement throughout the province.

It is under the particular circumstances of Bundelcund, as explained from paragraph 8 onward, that the importance is submitted to consideration of full competence himself to meet all the known requirements of any State taken in hand being held a *sine qua non* in the qualifications of any officer to be appointed thereto, be he Native, as well as if he be European.

It is submitted that as a Native State administration is expected to be equal to its requirements and responsibilities, it is even more necessary, for example's sake, that any administration appointed by us should be a model to the other Native States, not only in intelligence and good intention, but also in thorough practical competence for its work.

ANNEXURE No. 3

TO BUNDELCUND AGENCY REPORT FOR 1868-69.

PARAGRAPH 24.

Measures for repression of the Humeerpore outlawry.

HAVING before seen such trouble from this sort of outlawry, and having, indeed, in 1866, drawn attention to its possible revival in Aman Sing's branch of the family residing in Humeerpore near the frontier, my instant care on hearing on 7th October 1867 of an offence committed the previous day near the Chutturpore frontier, attributed by suspicion to that Thakoor or his son Rughnath Sing, was that same day to inform the Humeerpore authorities of the possible nature of the case, and the necessity, if it were so, of very special measures, lest from change of officers since the close of the last trouble a year or two before the mischief to be apprehended might not there be so readily known. The Magistrate in his Report No. 129, dated 26th November 1867, to the Commissioner, Allahabad, noted that it was the communications, from this Office at the commencement, which informed him of the nature and extent of the danger, and so caused the institution of special Police measures in lieu of the ordinary procedure for cases of common crime.

On Chutturpore, the Raja being then alive and Dewan Tantia Sahib still there, I, the same day, besides indicating some of the measures for the purpose, enjoined the utmost efforts for the arrest of the offenders, so as, if possible, to check the mischief at its beginning, if, indeed, it turned out to be the old Humeerpore outlawry revived.

On the 9th idem I also reported to the Central India Agency.

2. It was not then, however, so fully known, as afterwards, that the gang had at once retired out of reach of Chutturpore operations, going back, in fact, to the close neighbourhood of Seeawun, from which village they had set out, after having been seen in it the day before their outbreak, and where their intention was known to some of the villagers, including the zemindar, who, moreover, was, the morning afterwards, informed, by a companion of the gang, of the particulars of the murder committed.

The Native territory laboured under a similar difficulty in most of the major outrages committed in it. Putting aside petty exactions of food, &c., which villagers mostly concealed, and which were not necessarily followed by movement of the outlaws to a distance, it appears, from the evidence in the several cases tried, that for these outrages they usually came from, and after them retired to, the neighbourhood of their homes and friends in our district.

Thus in the next case also, which was one of violent abduction of a man from Jheejhun, a frontier village of Logassi, the gang came from the west of it, and, returning thither, threw the corpse into a well in Pusunahbad lands still farther to the west from Jheejhun than Seeawun and Bumhora, our two villages which had furnished most of the gang, and which are in contact with the west border of Jheejhun.

In the Burachkera abduction case the man was taken a long distance from his home to the same quarter, Bumhora, &c.

In the Chapner dacoity, the gang came first by our Dumoh village of Burhee, where Rughnath Sing's wife was living, and went off again to their northern haunts.

And in the last murder, on the Dohnee frontier of Chutturpore with Hulbooa and Loharee of our district, they came from, and retired in, the Hullooa direction, accompanied by several villagers not sufficiently recognized to be prosecuted.

The preponderance of open outrage in Native territory and shelter in ours was known, though less clearly, at an early period, when the District Superintendent, Police, in his No. 541, of 19th December 1867, to the Inspector General, wrote that—

“The band have hitherto confined their outrages to the Native States, trusting to this district for shelter.”

In the above, the more violent outrages were in view, for, of course, during their shelter, a variety of smaller matters, which, however, made less noise, and were often concealed by the villagers, occurred more constantly.

Where a gang had to be hunted up for murder, exactions and robbery were of less account.

3. The chief measures which, as found requisite by former experience, I instituted in Native territory, and advocated, as from the correspondence in the Central India Agency Office will be seen for both sides of the frontier, are here subsequently detailed.

I allude to both sides of the frontier, because, as will be understood from the subjoined extract of my letter No. 1113, of 18th December 1867, to the Magistrate of Humeerpore, the nature of the mischief to be dealt with was such, that measures needed to be uniform and widespread, so much so that a measure in one district might be to a great extent void of result, unless supported by corresponding arrangements in all the districts having the like requirements:—

Extract of No. 1113.—“Success has hitherto only been obtained through accurate intelligence, apart from any immediate outrage, just after which, indeed, they are more wary than at other times, and by the utmost pressure and exertion simultaneously on both sides of the frontier, as, when in difficulties from arrangements, public and detective, against them in one place, they simply move to another, &c.”

4. 1st.—*Strong Police forces*, specially worked publicly and detectively, strong enough to give frequent patrols, and parties for searching the jungles, and to place fixed posts in ill-behaved villages.

I had posts, indeed, in all the Native Frontier villages and many others; and the good of a similar plan, as regarded certain villages on the Humeerpore side, was felt when, about the middle of the year under report, the Humeerpore Police was strong enough to post, at my urgent request, a few men in Hullooa, a small, but so notorious a, village of that frontier as not to be without some grounds for its popular character as a post of the outlaws, the chowkeydar, who had to be changed, being notoriously a friend of theirs.

While it and Loharee, a neighbouring village, were without Police in them, it was simply impossible for any amount of precaution on the Native side to guard against outrage.

It was after Hullooa had Police in it, and when the other measures of cutting the jungles and frequent searchings through them by the Humeerpore and the Native Police and the Jheejhun party of troops had made their frontier haunts insecure, that Rughnath Sing came southward, and with one follower was shortly captured in Native territory, while the others had gone northward.

5. *2nd.*—*High pecuniary rewards* for information leading to capture of the outlaws.

Rewards were first offered by the Native States.

The Magistrate and Police Superintendent were desirous of the same being done in the British district. The Revenue authority at first, apparently under some misapprehension about the gang, did not approve, but Government in April 1868 concurred in the former views and offered a reward.

By the Native States the rewards were gradually raised to an aggregate for the several members of the gang of Rupees 10,025; and at my representation that, in an outlawry originating in British territory, our rewards should, for various reasons specified, not be less than those offered by any single Native State, the Government amount was raised to Rupees 6,700. People would not lightly give information, attended not only with immediate risks, but with life-long peril of murder at the hands of the outlaws.

6. *3rd.*—*Jungle-cutting*, in the form chiefly of open tracks 150 yards wide.

I took up the matter, which was warmly approved and extended by the Humeerpore authorities, to facilitate safe and speedy communication from village to village, and our searchings of the jungle in definite sections capable of being isolated and watched.

Some 18 tracks, including 4 old ones, were in Native and British territory taken in hand, to an aggregate length of about 50 miles.

Previously the village chowkeydars, on their known daily trips by narrow tortuous jungle paths to report at the Thannahs, were every day absolutely at the mercy of the outlaws, who had the most perfect intelligence, perhaps partly in consequence.

7. *4th.*—*Pressure on the population of the harbouring tracts*, without whose connivance (whether from fear or attachment) the outlaws could not maintain themselves a week.

This has hitherto been found one of the most effective and necessary of the several measures, all necessary in such outlawries, *if we are to work for success within some definite and moderate period*, and the matter is not to drag on as formerly for ten or twenty years.

Without it, the case in these outlawries is not an affair of even a hundred or more Policemen, scattered in several hundred square miles

studded with hill and jungle, *versus* a dozen outlaws, but against these, plus the aid of as many of the thousands of the population as act at all, the rest remaining, at best, obstinately neutral.

Besides an extra Police cess on the offending district, the following are some of the preventive measures which had on previous occasions been found useful :—

Roll-calls night and morning in the villages of the harbouring tract: thick thorn hedges round notorious villages with only one or two openings kept by Police, and prevention of cultivators and herdsmen taking food out with them to the fields and jungles, &c., &c.

Facilities for villagers joining the outlaws for night raids, for the outlaws coming into villages, as they openly did into our large village Ajnur, where they recruited three men, including a chowkeydar, and for the conveyance of food to them, were thus diminished.

Although, from the harbouring and recruitment of the gang being, on this occasion, mostly in our district, such preventive measures would have there found their best field, they could not (except the Police cess) now be legally applied under the regulations as latterly extended to all Humeerpore.

I applied them, however, wherever necessary in Native territory, and with benefit, though void of the full effect to have been expected had they been general, and producing bitter complaints from the villagers that the most guilty communities on our side of the border were put under no such restrictions, and openly boasted of their impunity to their Native State neighbours.

8. The Magistrate had himself taken early steps to impress on the landholders in our district, and, through them, on the general population, the necessity of acting with Government.

With this object he took in November 1867 recognizances under Chapter 18, Act XXV. of 1861, from the zemindars of 13 villages, that they should not, as they were suspected of doing, aid the dacoits.

The latest information, however it might have extended the list, could not have given a better selection.

The zemindars appealed and the recognizances were cancelled, with the unfortunate result of the people of our district believing that, however notorious a district or village might be, nothing would be done to it, and that only those individuals against whom specific acts could be proved would be called to account.

While it might be notorious that the outlaws were frequently for days or weeks in a certain tract, and being there could not live without connivance in getting food, &c., proof, enabling *individuals* to be punished, was generally impossible, as those from whom the information of the outlaws' presence was got were probably men who had suffered from them, or who, from fear of their lives, only spoke out in private, on condition of not being called openly forward.

The people, thus thinking themselves safe on the side of Government, were more free to secure their safety from the outlaws, by conniving actively or passively at shelter, and supplies of food, money, &c.,

by yielding which they escaped murderous outrage; while this policy of the ordinarily well-disposed formed a wide cloak of concealment for those really ill-disposed.

It was notoriously the policy of the former class that Rughnath Sing should not be caught among them, or by their aid, lest they should bring worse on themselves from his associates or successors in outlawry than they had to fear from Government.

As the zemindars had succeeded in repelling so moderate a degree of moral pressure, there remained by the law only possible the quartering of extra Police at the cost of the people under the Police Act.

The Magistrate and Police Officer were early in favour of this measure, and the drawing up of a scheme was understood to have been authorized. Before its final elaboration, however, the scanty monsoon of 1868 had reduced the means of the cultivators.

In a Report No. 204, dated 18th December 1868, from the Commissioner of Allahabad, after referring to the assistance in food and shelter got by the outlaws in the Humeerpore District in the following terms:—

Paragraph 8.—The outlaws have undoubtedly been befriended as well, but the shelter or assistance given has been far more through fear.

Paragraph 9.—Still it has been given, and, as asserted, over a large tract of country," the Commissioner added that ordinarily he would have urged the quartering of extra Police, but under the circumstances of the bad agricultural season, and the risk of causing people to migrate, he could not then do so.

Thereafter Government negatived the measure.

It had been hoped that, any general application being put out of view by the season, pressure might still be applied to large and rich villages like Koolpahar, in which the gang was able to recruit after the capture of their leader, and round which they long hovered fed by their friends.

9. In the Native territory the season had been worse and the people were poorer, but there was no help for it; pressure had to be applied, which was done, without any one emigrating.

The want of material pressure on such villages in our territory was bitterly complained of in the Native district, as endangering the prolongation of the mischief indefinitely and ruin on several Native States, on which the pressure and cost were, on this occasion, far greater than on our district, in which the outlawry had originated.

As the gang was able to do, as a little above noted, *after* Rughnath Sing's capture, there is little reason to doubt that if, instead of coming south, where he was captured in Native territory, he had gone north with them in the Koolpahar direction, he might have been at large to this day.

The difference might have been that, supposing he had then no intention of committing violence in that quarter, the terror of his name would have got quietly for himself and followers whatever they needed

without our hearing of it, as we did when his men were alone, in frequent reports of their seizing people to extort ransom or food.

He might like his uncle, Nunhey Dewan, have lain quiet for months at a time.

Without pressure on the people of the harbouring tracts, the proverbial search for a needle in a bottle of hay really does not fully represent the case of searching for a few outlaws sheltered in an area of hundreds of square miles, much of it hill and dense jungle, and aided by the population, more specially while the leader was yet uncaught.

It was rather like a search (albeit by a hundred or more) for a dozen needles in a whole stackyard, containing thousands of other needles scattered about, differing little or nothing to ordinary eye from the wanted needles, and in which the latter were gifted with volition and movement, and the utmost sharpness in eluding search; and were aided in this by the mass of the other thousands.

Supported by the bulk of those people who acted at all, the outlaws were in no way like hunted men hiding for their lives. They were full-fed and lusty, boastful and threatening, and had money to spare for their friends, such as, when they were living in their villages, the majority of them had not for themselves.

10. Whether due merely to an extension of our knowledge, as doubtless it greatly is, or to a real extension of harbouring area with us, owing to diminished facilities of shelter now in Native territory, as possibly in part the case, the *known* area in British territory, in which the outlaws range, has, as was mentioned in my No. 392, dated 29th September 1868, largely increased since 1863, when little more than a frontier strip about Jheejhun, the last village held by the family, was known, up till now, when an area of about 400 square miles, as shown also in the map enclosed with Government of the North-Western Provinces letter No. 252, dated 2nd March last, is known, extending northward into the interior of Humeerpore, to and beyond Koolpahar, the original seat of the family.

This fact adds further weight to the consideration long before Government suggesting measures to prevent a renewal of the outlawry, as the area of shelter at one time is apt to become that of disorder and outrage at another, whenever the accustomed shelter is denied or prevented.

11. The suggestion from the Central India Agency Office of employing a party from the Thuggee Department was one which had, shortly after the mutinies, been tried, but such party was found quite unsuited for this kind of outlawry and the class of men concerned.

The outlaws were little hidden from man, woman, or child of the harbouring tracts, but only from the better classes of Government servants, Police, &c., though this exception can hardly be extended to common village officials, such as chowkeydars, or even putwaries.

Living thus, albeit in the main in the jungles and fields, yet *among* the people, it is impossible to run them down by a military party, though the aid of one has, ever since the mutinies, been necessary to

command the central tract of their influence on the frontier, and, in the hands of the civil power, such party might, of course, become the instrument of success.

But to work with certainty of success, within any moderate period, rests, under the above circumstances, rather with the officers whose duties, administrative or executive, bring them in constant close contact with the people.

12. 5th.—Prevention of any other Thakoor of the Toria Family taking up the outlawry.

For years it has been the aim of the ill-disposed to excite or startle more of these Thakoors into committing themselves. During the past year feeling at times was so excitable, that a little spark might have lit a great fire, so that, occasionally even as regards the carrying out of instructions, I was obliged, from my knowledge of the affair, to assume the responsibility of first making a reference indicating the possible results, and explaining the policy, thereon fully approved by the Central India Agency Office, I had for years, and so far with success, pursued towards those residing within my charge, which was briefly a declared one of consideration to the well or quietly disposed, and of stern repression towards the turbulent.

But the permanent and complete prevention of Toria Koolpahar outlawry is only possible to Government itself, before which the subject is.

13. The proceedings for the repression of this outlawry, and their nearly complete results, have illustrated a principle which experience has now largely shown, *viz.*, that in these outlawries of dispossessed Thakoors of our districts, besides the utmost pressure, exertion, and special measures, against harbour and succour in adjoining Native territory, corresponding special measures, instead of ordinary Police arrangements, are, if the outlawry is to be quelled in any reasonable period, and not to drag on as formerly for many years, equally requisite in our own territory, in which, in the neighbourhood of their old homes, and among the bulk of the population formerly, perhaps, their dependants, these Thakoors long maintain a very great degree of influence, which is the main source of real strength in cases of "Bhoomiawut" or outlawry for old-possessed land or "Bhoom."

Both this Humeerpore outlawry near the Chutterpore Frontier, and an Allahabad outlawry near that of Rewah, were so notorious even before the mutinies, that the deputation of a special officer to Native territory for their suppression was then proposed, though not carried out.

At earlier periods, as about 1853-55, and more rarely thereafter regarding the former, and about 1865 regarding the latter outlawry, I had occasionally to maintain the above principle under considerable difficulties from counter impressions.

But it became recognized in the several outlawries, and the result has, in each instance, been that, while a family might repeat an outlawry, an individual of it could not, as before, himself carry it on with impunity for a long series of years.

The affair has also illustrated the advantage, in such cases, of free and hearty communication and co-operation between the British and Native territory; though the fact of the several officers* required on the Humeerpore side shows that the plan, sometime suggested, to entrust to a single special officer the work on both sides of the frontier, would, in no way, have sufficed for an outlawry like this, in which each side has needed to be worked to the utmost by its own officers with their respective advantages, which no single officer could, to such an extent, have had for both sides, of personal and local knowledge of the people, the country, and the systems applicable to each.

* *Vide* Government, North-West Provinces letter No. 3A., dated 6th January 1869.

Agency Annual Report, paragraphs 15 and 19.

the several officers* required on the Humeerpore side shows that the plan, sometime suggested, to entrust to a single special officer the work on both

ANNEXURE No. 4

TO BUNDELOUND AGENCY REPORT, 1868-69.

PARAGRAPH 33.

Rajpoot Female Infanticide operations for suppression.

PERIODS.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		SURVIVORS.		REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Total reported up to end of last year ...	32	32	18	11	14	21	
Deaths this year out of above, <i>i. e.</i> , total out of last and previous years ...	...	...	4	A 5	...	...
Total of former years up to end of this year ...	32	32	22	16	10	16	
Births this year and deaths out of them ...	8	7	3	B 7	5	...	
Total of former and present years up to end of this year ...	40	39	25	23	15	16	

A. Died at ages ranging from one year six months to 4 years 4 months, or an average of 2 years 5 months, and all from small-pox, which was prevalent in this part of the country.

B. Died at from 4 days to 5 months old, or an average of 2 months 2 days each, from following diseases:—

4 From chest (Paslee) disease.

2 Ditto (Sookha) wasting away disease at ages respectively 2½ months and 5 months.

1 Ditto Small-pox.

There is no doubt the season in many parts was marked by high mortality of children, but the deaths of all girls born this year was *a priori* suspicious. The age at which the deaths occurred was a point of importance, as it is only by neglect immediately after birth that the female children used to be allowed to die. When once taken and nursed, and the immediate birth-time thus past, they are cherished as other children.

Strong injunctions have been issued to the Purihar Thakoors and for the maintenance of the strictest registry that there may be no lapse into the old ways.

ANNEXURE No. 5

TO BUNDELCUND AGENCY REPORT, 1868-69.

PARAGRAPH 34.

Return of Senoreeas and Chunderbedis, professional thieves.

	Present at the date of arrangements being completed.	Absent at Do. Do.	Total.	Absconded during 10 months up to end of March 1869.	Died in 10 months up to March 1869.	REMARKS.
No. of Senoreeas in Tehree Ilaka up to date of arrangements completed by June 1868	470	337	807	251	8	<p>The Tehree Durbar reports that the arrangements completed by June 1868 are still enforced.</p> <p>Those absconding from the Tehree territory are proclaimed and not permitted to return and resettle in the State.</p> <p>Their going away clandestinely against the orders issued by the State is thus converted into a permanent self-expulsion from the Tehree territory.</p>
Ditto ditto of Chunderbedis of Duttia Ilaka ... ..	.....	...	374	40	32	
Total ...	.. ...	...	1,181	291	40	

ANNEXURE No. 6

TO BUNDELOUND AGENCY REPORT, 1868-69.

PARAGRAPH 37.

Schools.

Native States in which Schools are maintained.	Description of Schools.	No. of Schools, male only.	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.				Expenditure, Rupees.	SOURCE OF INCOME.					REMARKS.
			English class.	Urdu and Persian.	Hindee and Sanscrit.	Total.		From British Govern-ment.	From Native States.	School percentage on land tax.	Pupils' fees.	Total.	
2	In Native States under management, Jig-nee and Sohawnl ...	7	..	11	149	100	988	..	Rs. ...	Rs. a. p. 988 0 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. 988	
29, from which Returns have been received.	Native States ...	57	109	631	1,332	2,133	15,015	..	12,280	3,169 8 0	105 8 0	15,015	No Return received yet from Myhero State. The expenditure of Rowah and Nagode Schools has not been shown in the Returns from these States.
31	Total ...	64	169	642	1,481	2,292	19,003	..	12,280	4,157 8 0	105 8 0	19,003	

ANNEXURE No. 7

TO BUNDELCUND AGENCY REPORT FOR 1868-69.

PARAGRAPH 38.

Public Works, Military.

DETAIL of the *new* works in progress at Nowgong, and expenditure thereon during year :—

	Rs.
10 Half company double-storied barracks for European Infantry	1,94,100
3 Single men's artillery barracks	1,00,950
6 Family barraeks, viz., two Artillery and four Infantry	91,983
2 Ball Courts, Artillery and Infantry	9,000
2 Plunge Baths, Infantry and Artillery	4,050
2 Skittle Alleys, Infantry and Artillery	2,300
3 Harness Rooms, Artillery	2,000
3 Stables, Artillery	12,600
6 Wells, Infantry and Artillery	2,700
6 Privies, Infantry and Artillery	3,150
8 Wash-houses, viz., five Infantry and three Artillery	5,200
Metal collected for new station roads	1,100
Total on new works of extension of Nowgong Cantonment	4,29,133

Note.—At the close of the year the Executive Engineer remarked on these works as follows :—

“ Since the last official year, when the foundation of some of the barracks had just been commenced, the masonry of the lower floor of all the double-storied barracks has been more or less completed, beams are being put up, and the upper floor just commenced.

“ The masonry of all the family barraeks has been completed and wood-work done. The subsidiary buildings sanctioned are fairly advanced, and the masonry of all will be ready in June.”

ANNEXURE No. 8

TO BUNDELCUND AGENCY REPORT, 1868-69.

PARAGRAPH 41.

Native States Public Works Ordinary for the whole year 1868-69, and relief works from September 1868 to March 1869, i. e., the last seven months of the official year.

Returns received from 22 States, representing, however, less than half the area of the Agency.

Ordinary works in year	Rs. 98,912
Special relief works during last seven months from September to March	„ 87,322
Total	Rs. 1,86,264

Of this total the most noticeable items are—

Punnah	...	...	...	...	Rs. 68,114
Chirkari	...	...	...	...	„ 23,528

Returns not yet received, or not received in time for incorporation in the Return, from—

Rewah.

Nagode.

Myhere.

Sohawul, and some minor States.

Note.—The distress only commenced about September, and from that month up to March, with which the Return closes, the distress was much lighter than it afterwards became, so that the bulk of relief works have fallen within the new year from April 1869.

ANNEXURE No. 9

TO BUNDELCUND AGENCY REPORT, 1868-69.

PARAGRAPH 45.

Post Office Returns (a) of work.

Postal circles.	Post Offices.	Letters, &c., for despatch outward.	Letters, &c., for issue inward.	Total.	REMARKS.
A. Inspecting Post-master, Jhansi	1. Nowgong ...	43,431	73,732	117,163	For four months.
	2. Duttia ...	7,565	9,237	16,852	
	3. Chutterpore ...	21,585	10,794	41,779	
	4. Bijawur ...	1,392	1,340	2,732	
Total in circle A. ...	.....	73,973	94,553	178,526
B. Inspecting Post-master, Cawn- pore.	5. Nagode ...	30,017	30,929	60,946	
	6. Rewah ...	13,884	15,321	29,205	
C. Railway Division of Central Provinces.	7. Myhere ...	9,607	8,719	18,326	
	8. Sutna ...	20,671	38,930	65,601	
Total in C. ...	.....	50,162	62,970	113,132
Aggregate of A., B., C. ...	.....	154,152	188,452	352,604

(b) of cash receipts and disbursements.

Circles as before.	Post Offices as before.	Cash receipts.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
In A. ...	1	X. 2,419 15 4	1,044 0 0	X. Excluding sale of Postage Stamps. I. Including sale of Postage Stamps.
	2	I. 615 0 6	330 0 0	
	3	X. 892 4 6	486 0 0	
	4	X. 139 9 0	94 0 0	
Total in A. ...	.....	4,066 13 4	1,950 0 0	
In B. ...	5	I. 1,143 15 8	912 0 0	
In C. ...	6	I. 1,817 14 2	342 0 0	
	7		354 0 0	
	8		654 0 0	
Total in C. ...	.....	1,817 14 2	1,350 0 0	
Aggregate of A., B., C. ...	.....	7,028 11 2	4,216 0 0	

The above receipts do not include the sale of Postage Stamps at the Treasuries to others than Post-masters.

ANNEXURE No. 10

TO BUNDELCUND AGENCY REPORT, 1868-69.

PARAGRAPH 46.

Dak Bungalow Receipts and Disbursements while under Agency.

Officers under whose charge the Dak Bungalows are.	No. of bungalows under each charge.	Receipts from fees.	DISBURSEMENTS.			Excess expenditure over receipts.	REMARKS.
			Pay of establishments.	Contingencies.	Total.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Political Assistant, Nagode.	5 up to end of 1868, afterwards 4.	391 8 0	464 0 0	124 15 6	588 15 6		From January 1869 the Nagode Bungalow and Goolgunge Bungalows, before under the Political Agent, and the Nagode Bungalow, till then under the Political Assistant, were transferred to the charge of the Public Works Department.
Political Agent in Bundelcund.	2 up to end of 1868.	161 0 0	120 0 0	27 4 3	147 4 3		
Total. ...	7	552 8 0	584 0 0	152 3 9	736 3 9	183 11 9	

ANNEXURE No. 11

TO BUNDELCUND AGENCY REPORT, 1868-69.

PARAGRAPH 51.

Dispensaries and Vaccinations.

	States.	No. of treated.	No. of deaths.	No. of Vaccinations.	Cost.	REMARKS.
					Rs.	
1	Rewah ..	876	1	...	998	
2	Nagode ...	718	4	662	685	
3	Myhere ...	1,718	16	...	1,088	
4	Orcha ...	281	3	...	665	
5	Chutterpore ...	3,285	39	138	980	
6	Chirkari ...	2,978	8	...	650	
7	Bijawur ...	137	5	...	856	
8	Punnah ...	128	5	...	...	The details of expense shown by Nos. 8 to 11 are not clear enough to be entered here.
9	Duttia ...	560	14	...	...
10	Baonee ...	682	17	...	...
11	Sumpthur ...	385	23	...	...
12	Jignee ...	287	39	...	307	
	Logassee ...	...	...	90	...	
	Nowgong Cantonment ...	...	...	2,595	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	..

Note.—Nos. 1 and 2 under our supervision.

Nos. 1 to 8 use European medicines (as well as Native) on our system. The others use Native medicines on Native systems.

ANNEXURE No. 12
TO BUNDELCUND AGENCY REPORT, 1868-69.

PARAGRAPH 52.

Topographical Survey.

Surveyed during 1868-69—

				Sq. miles.
In Rewah	...	...	...	631·7
„ Patur-Kuchar	...	...	...	129·6
„ Chowbey Jagirs	...	...	...	40·8
„ Chirkari	...	...	...	292·4
„ Ajigurh	...	...	...	82·9
„ Bijawur	...	...	...	3·3
„ Punnah	...	...	...	88·8
„ Sohawul	...	...	...	78·4
„ Kotee	...	...	...	131·7
„ Chutterpore	...	...	...	120·1
„ Gourihar	...	...	...	1·2
„ Overlap in British territory	...	...	...	236·7
Total				<u>1,837·6</u>

Total Topography completed:—

			Sq. miles.
In Rewah	...	...	10,019·
„ Bundelcund...	...	...	3,058·4
			<u>13,077·4, besides overlaps.</u>

(Sd.) J. P. STRATTON,
Political Agent, Bundelcund.

INDEX

TO

BUNDELCUND AGENCY

ANNUAL REPORT, 1868-69.

I.—INTRODUCTORY, PARAS. 1 to 3.

Para.	2	Statistics, &c.
	3	Season and Famine.

II.—CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES, PARAS. 4 to 22.

Para.	4	Orcha
	5	Duttia.
	6	Sumpthur.
	7	Punnah.
	8	Chirkari.
	9	Ajigurh.
	10	Bijawar.
	11	Nagode and Myhere, &c.
	12	Rewah.

Annexure No. 1.

"	13	
	to	
	21	Chutterpore.
	22	Minorities.

Annexure No. 2.

III.—JUDICIAL, PARAS. 23 to 34.

Para.	23	Judicial.
	24	
	to	
	29	Humeerpore Outlaws.

Annexure No. 3.

Para.	30	Jail.
	31	Suttee, Sumadh.
	32	Julpurwa.
	33	Robbery of Government Mails.
	34	Dacoity, Highway Robbery, Thuggee.
	35	Rajpoot Female Infanticide.

Annexure No. 4.

Para. 34 Senorecas.

Annexure No. 5.

IV.—REVENUE, PARAS. 35 to 36.

Para. 35 Native State Revenue.

„ 36 British Do.

V.—EDUCATION, PARA. 37.

Para. 37. Schools.

Annexure No. 6.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS, PARAS. 38 to 42.

Para. 38	{	British Military.
		<i>Annexure No. 7.</i>
„ 39		„ Civil.
„ 40		Communications.
„ 41		Progress of Bundelcund Roads.
„ 41		Native State, Public Works.

Annexure No. 8.

Para. 42 Railway.

VII.—POST OFFICE, PARAS. 45 to 46.

Para. 43 Post Offices in Agency.

„ 44 Postal routes.

„ 45 Postal statistics.

Annexure No. 9.

Para. 46 Dāk Bungalows.

Annexure No. 10.

VIII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, PARA. 47.

Para. 47 Allahabad and Jubbulpore line.

IX.—MILITARY, PARAS. 48 and 49.

Para. 48 Native States.

„ 49 British.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS, PARAS. 50 to 55.

Para.	50	Health.
"	51	Dispensaries.

Annexure No. 11.

Para.	52	Survey.
-------	----	---------

Annexure No. 12.

Para.	53	Boundaries.
"	54	Officers of Agency.
"	55	Annexures.

(Sd.) J. P. STRATTON,
Political Agent, Bundelcund.

